NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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東京帝國大學法學部研究室

CZECHOSLOVAK LEGATION
SHANGHAI

NOTICE

A memorial Meeting in commemoration of the late President Masaryk will be held at the Czechoslovak Legation, No. 274 Kiaochow Road, at 6 p.m. Saturday, September 18, 1937. All members of the Czechoslovak community and their friends are invited to attend.

Shanghai, September 16, 1937.

9745

CUBAN LEGATION

During the absence of the Minister General Manuel Piedra y Martel, Mr. Francisco Bonachea, Consul-General, will act as Chargé d'Affaires de Cuba, ad-interim. -1867

NOTIFICATION
JOHANN FASSL
deceased

of the RECORD TRADING CO., 147 Avenue Edward VII., Shanghai

Mr. Johann FASSL passed away on September 8th, 1937, all debtors to the estate of the deceased are hereby invited to pay within the period of one month from to-day all amounts outstanding and due to the estate or to explain to the Trustees the causes for non-payment.

All creditors are likewise invited to present their bills and/or claims against the estate, properly covered by vouchers and other documents to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

All written communications in connection with the winding-up of the deceased's estate. i.e., debts and credits should be addressed to the Trustees:

Dr. ERNST WRANY and
Mr. W. G. HAEFKE,
c/o Messrs. Kunst & Albers,
110 Szechuen Road, Shanghai

E. KELEN,
Acting Consul for Austria

9726

NOTIFICATION
No. 4860

ANTI-CHOLERA INOCULATION

Free inoculation against Cholera for those who cannot attend their own Doctors is available as follows:—

FOREIGNERS
Room 120 Administration Building.
223 Hankow Road
Daily during Office Hours (Sundays excepted)

CHINESE (Additional Station)
Branch Health Office
340 Hankow Road Daily—2-4.30 p.m.

Employers of mass labour requiring inoculation services should either telephone 12410 (Extension No. 23) or write to the Public Health Department giving full information concerning their requirements.

By order,
G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, September 14, 1937.

9732

IMPORTANT NOTICE

LODGE SALTOUN, No. 936 S.C.

Members are hereby notified that a meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, 1623 Avenue Road, Shanghai, on Friday, September 24, 1937, at 8.15 p.m. sharp.

Dress, Optional.
Visitors cordially welcome.

By Order of the R.W.M.
(Sgd.) G. LEYS.
Secretary.

-1930

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney dated March 16, 1932 from Colonel M. H. Logan to Mr. G. L. Wilson has been revoked.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER
Attorney for
Colonel M. H. Logan.

Shanghai, September 15, 1937. 9733

CITY REALTY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

Notice of Final General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Final General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Thomson & Co., Chartered Accountants, 20 Canton Road, Shanghai on October 16, 1937 at 11 a.m. o'clock for the purpose of having the account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such meeting and of hearing any explanations that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution of the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

F. W. W. VALPY,
Liquidator.

Shanghai, September 15, 1937.

9746

NOTICE

SHANGHAI JUNIOR GOLF CLUB
THE REST *v.* REC'S & S. L. B. CLUB

All members are welcomed to play for the rest on Saturday 18 at 3 p.m. on the Rec's green.

Honorary Secretary.

9724

GYMKHANA

The gymkhana organised by the Shanghai Polo Club, Shanghai Light Horse and American Troop has been postponed until Saturday, September 25, at 2 p.m. Elimination in the Individual Jumping will take place on Wednesday, September 22, at 4.30 p.m.

The gymkhana is open to members of the Shanghai Polo Club, Shanghai Light Horse and American Troop and Officers of the Shanghai Defence Force.

Entry forms and full pariculars may be obtained from the undersigned.

MARSHALL BOLTON,
Honorary Field Secretary
120 Jinkee Road

9730

NOTICE

As from September 15, 1937, our Head Office will be situated at St. Anne Building, 41 Rue du Consulat, Room 42. Telephone No. 61982.

Our Whangpoo Road Factory; Minghong Road Cold Storage and Local Sales business will temporarily be conducted from 87 Quai de France.

Telephones:
Factory and Cold Storage 85227
Local Sales 85107

Our Quai de France Cold Storage will operate as formerly at 87 Quai de France. Telephone 85257.

CHINA EGG PRODUCE CO., LTD.
Shanghai, September 14, 1937. 9727

NOTICE

As from September 15. 1937, our Office Hours will be as follows:
Weekdays—9 to 12 and 2 to 5
Saturdays—9 to 12.30

BRUCE S JENKINS
Federal Inc., U.S.A.
113 Kiukiang Road
Telephones 17272-12867

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ARMOURED TREASURE VAN
with Armed Foreign Guards now available for transporting treasure and valuables.

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Inquiry and Protection Agency
88 Nanking Road

9608

"North-China Daily News"

Audited Circulation Statement

Average number of paid copies sold Daily in August 1937

10,955

Shanghai 78.6% Outports 21.4%

The following is the circulation statement certified by the Company's auditors for August, 1937.

"The daily average circulation of the 'North-China Daily News' for the month of August, 1937, was ten thousand nine hundred and fifty-five copies, exclusive of frees and vouchers.

"The geographical distribution was Local, 78.6%, Outports and Foreign, 21.4%."

THOMSON & Co.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

September 10, 1937

TWENTY EXTRA EXITS

have been placed round a football ground at Home. That should give the Referee a sporting chance. People who are liable to be accidentally injured should take out PERSONAL ACCIDENT POLICIES.

C. E. SPARKE
Insurance Office
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316 Kiangse Road Telephone 10828

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for men who live at the

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9743

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-1906

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THAT MEANS
HARVEY'S WHISKY

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Price $4.90 per bottle

Sole Agents:
Lane, Crawford & Co. (Prov.), Ltd.
90 NANKING ROAD—Tel. 11934
866 BUBBLING WELL ROAD—Tel. 36218

9429

NOTICE

Local American business executive leaving for Tokyo September 19, via Nagasaki and Kobe returning to Shanghai within ten days will transact business, carry minimum consignments of important cargo to or from Japan or for re-shipment to America through any specified Kobe bank.

In view of the present cholera situation, as well as the war in Shanghai, foreigners would be wise to place their children in American or British schools in Kobe. Safeguarded transportation can be assured. Interested business houses or individuals please telephone 10595 before September 18. -1887

C. N. GRAY & CO., LTD.
161 Nanking Road

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We have reliable and thoroughly competent agents in Hong Kong and Singapore and Manila,, and can undertake the handling of Shanghai cargo landed at these ports.

120 Kiangse Road Tel. 11284

9699

Rosalie Moller Disembarks
Return of Local Evacuees
Hongkong Typhoon Scenes
Aurora Univ. Emergency Hospital
French Concession Defences
Sino-Japanese Battle in Whangpoo
In West Hongkew
Yangtszepoo Evacuations

Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

Obtainable from Watson's

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"TOWER BRIDGE BRAND"

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(Incorporated in Hongkong)

9420

THE TEBONG RUBBER ESTATE, LIMITED
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend on account of the year ending January 31, 1938, of 2 Chinese Dollar cents per share payable on September 21, 1937, to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from September 15 to September 21, 1937, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to notify the General Managers promptly of any change of address that may have taken place since the last dividend.

Dividend Warrants for Chinese Shareholders will be retained in our Office and may be had on application at any time during ordinary office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
93 Canton Road,
Secretaries and Gen. Managers.

Shanghai, September 7, 1937.

9597

THE SENAWANG RUBBER ESTATES CO., (1921), LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend on account of the year ending January 31, 1938, of 2 Chinese Dollar cents per share payable on September 21, 1937, to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from September 15 to September 21, 1937, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to notify the General Managers promptly of any change of address that may have taken place since the last dividend.

Dividend Warrants for Chinese Shareholders will be retained in our Office and may be had on application at any time during ordinary office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
93 Canton Road,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, September 7, 1937.

9598

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Distilled in England
OBTAINABLE AT ALL COMPRADORE STORES

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Directory of Protestant Missions in China
1937 EDITION

1—Index of Societies
2—Provinces with Cities and Towns in which the various Missions are situated, and List of Missionaries in each.
3—Alphabetical List of Protestant Missionaries in China.

Price $1.50; postage in China 15 cents.

Publishers:
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LD.
SHANGHAI

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

s.s. "Pingwo" left Shanghai for Hankow via Ports August 15, 1937.

Owing to the Yangtsze River being closed, shippers and/or Consignees of cargo per s.s. "Pingwo" are hereby notified that the vessel is proceeding to Hongkong (there being no nearer port free of hostilities), where her cargo will be discharged. If required delivery will be made in Hongkong, provided duty is paid to the Custom House at Shanghai.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.

9729

THE INTERNATIONAL FORWARDING CORP.
begs to advise their esteemed clients and those interested, that arrangements have been made with our Hongkong, Singapore and Manila agents to facilitate delivery, transhipments, etc., of Shanghai cargoes landed in these ports.

70 Szechuen Road Telephone 11230 (3 lines)

-1884

THE TANAH MERAH ESTATES (1916), LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have this day declared an Interim Dividend for the year ending March 31, 1938, at the rate of Four Dollar Cents Local Currency per share to be paid to Shareholders on record on Friday, September 17, 1937.

Shareholders are requested to notify the General Managers promptly of any change of address that may have taken place since the last dividend.

Dividend Warrants for Chinese Shareholders will be retained in our Office and may be had on application at any time during ordinary office hours.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from September 10 to 17, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. R. BURKILL & SONS, LTD.
General Managers.

Shanghai, August 31, 1937. 9488

THE SHANGHAI KEDAH PLANTATIONS, LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have this day declared a third Interim Dividend for the year ending September 30, 1937, at the rate of Fifteen Dollar Cents Local Currency per share to be paid to Shareholders on record on Friday, September 17, 1937.

Shareholders are requested to notify the General Managers promptly of any change of address that may have taken place since the last dividend.

Dividend Warrants for Chinese Shareholders will be retained in our Office and may be had on application at any time during ordinary office hours.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from September 10 to 17, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. R. BURKILL & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries.

Shanghai, August 31, 1937. 9489

South British
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W. G. DOVE, MANAGER.
CHARTERED BANK BUILDING
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LIBERTY Apartments, 258 Rue Maresca. Three-roomed apartment with bathroom, pantry and kitchen. Rent $150 including taxes, water, heating, refrigerator and lift service. Garage extra. Apply W. A. White & Co., Ltd., 81 Jinkee Road, Telephone 11549. 9717

COWS. Wanted two good milking cows. Send full particulars to Box 896, N.C.D.N. -1877

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Classified Advertisements continued On Page 10

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9697

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Whether going on home leave or retiring, your personal and, probably, your business interests in China and especially in Shanghai, will continue.

Letters will be uncertain; news in home papers will be scanty. The cheapest and most effective link will be the weekly copy of the *North-China Herald* containing all the China news of the *North-China Daily News* and costing, including postage, $2.50 a month.

Send your name and address to the Circulation Department, North-China Herald. 17 The Bund. or Tel. 11055

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FINEST CEYLON TEA
$2 per lb.

Telephone your orders

JEAN LINDSAY
66 Nanking Road

During these troublous times open from 8 a.m. till 1 p.m.

9721

LOST TITLE DEED
KULING LOT No. 1141

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Deed issued by the Kuling Council for Lot No. 1141 in favour of H. Yamasaki has been reported lost, and that unless same is produced within three months from date, it will be declared null and void, and a new Deed will be issued in its place.

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION FOR LUSHAN

Kuling, August 7, 1937. 9847

What the Press Says
of
The Shanghai Directory
(July Edition of the China Hong List)

"The volume is well worth the money asked for it, and it is as handy, neat and accurate a work as it has been our lot to see."—*Shanghai Times.*

"The task of apartment hunting will be reduced to a minimum by perusing the long list of apartment houses contained in the July edition of the Hong List."—*China Press.*

"It has been revised with the care which has become almost a tradition, and is as complete a register of residents, agents, hongs, as mortal man could devise. Its chief claim to popularity is not its compactness, nor its comprehensiveness, but *its reliability.* The volume has been brought up to date, and no business house in the city can afford to be without a copy of 'The Shanghai Directory' at hand. The little Red Riding Hood of the Bund publications merits praise, and deservedly gets it."—*The Shipping Review and Shipping and Engineering.*

If you have not yet ordered your copy do so at once.

Price $6; with Map $7

THE PUBLISHERS,
North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd.
17 The Bund

AUTUMN UNDERWEAR
for Men, Women and Children

EXTENSIVE STOCKS OF ALL WELL-KNOWN QUALITIES—"JAEGER", "MORLEY", "KAYSER", ETC.

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Head Office: London **Shanghai Office: 4 The Bund**

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,800,000
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During the emergency Canton Road Entrance is being used.

KEEP THEM POSTED!
An Illustrated Record of Current Events is given by the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

This weekly edition of the "North-China Daily News" which goes on sale to-day, contains 40 pages of which 4 form a picture section. New pictures of the week are also given.

Special features are:

MME CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S AMERICAN BROADCAST
AMERICAN PROTEST AGAINST GENERAL EVACUATION
HONGKONG'S TYPHOON
RAVAGES OF WAR ALONG WHANGPOO
HESSELL TILTMAN'S REPORT ON CHINESE ARMY
FIRE TOLLS IN SHANGHAI
SURVEY OF REFUGEE CAMPS

EDITORIAL COMMENT, SAPAJOU'S CARTOONS, "IN PARENTHESIS"

The Herald costs only 40 cents, postage in China and Japan is 2 cents, abroad, 20 cents.

In Parenthesis

A Local Heading

RAIN DAMPENS WAR SPIRIT

Well, and what did you expect it to do?

* * *

The Back Seat

Now everybody in Europe has decided that they ought to have a crisis this Far Eastern shemozzle is attracting about as much attention as the bearded lady after a close shave.

* * *

Nature Note

"You know," one man remarked the other night, "This war is getting me down so much, that I often mistake a bird for an aeroplane."

If any of our readers experience the same difficulty they should remember that a bird flaps its wings. Aeroplanes found doing so are promptly disqualified.

* * *

What's in a Name ?

From the "Japan Chronicle"—

The Japanese Press notes that a large number of women are beginning to invade the ranks of workers in munitions plants as a result of the vacancies created by the departure of operatives on "grave affairs."

After all we prefer to call it an emergency: less macabre if you see what we mean.

* * *

Here's A New One

From the "Daily Mail" describing the arrival of the banknotes from Hongkong during the early days of the crisis:—

"The money was landed on the Bund (Shanghai's Piccadilly) under cover of darkness."

Some people might liken the Bund to Petticoat Lane, though, of course, we prefer to think of it as Lombard Street.

* * *

The Discontented

There's no pleasing some people. During an air-raid the other evening the bar-flies were draped out of a window watching the proceedings with their courage in their hands, so to speak. The show was not quite up to the usual mark, with shooting poor and very erratic.

"Not so good this evening," remarked one hardened observer.

"Not so good?" queried another. "Why I think it's absolutely rotten."

Then we stepped in. "You know I don't think you ought to criticize so harshly. After all we're seeing the show for nothing."

* * *

Camouflage

Much interest is caused out in the country by the sight of Chinese soldiers walking about with a branch of bamboo above their heads. And quite a few have come to us murmuring something about those two fellows Birnam Wood and Dunsinane, neither of whom are on our calling list, chiefly because their behaviour gave our dear old friend Macbeth the "woollies." Stranger still are the lorries decorated in the same way. This is said to be excellent camouflage designed to wreck the morale of the enemy. Aviators, looking down, and seeing a large sized bush prancing down the middle of a road, have been known to turn their machines round and head for home, swearing to keep off saké for the rest of their lives.

* * *

Right Every Time

It will be remembered that the large number of naval and military experts, who IN PARENTHESIS has succeeded in retaining, recently pointed out that when the two opposing forces were facing the same way one of them would be in retreat. How correct they were was proved on September 13. The discovery was not quite so novel as it appeared, though this was the first occasion it was made in connection with the present fracas. It is, of course, founded on that passage in the military textbook written by one Hannibal to the effect that: "It is better to look the enemy straight in the eye than to lay yourself open for a kick in the pants."

* * *

The Razzberry !

"The success of Japan's activities in China means only the abandonment by the Chinese leaders of the unfortunate anti-Japanism and the rejection of Communism," the Japanese Ambassador replied.

"The settlement of these two problems would bring about the co-operation of the two nations on an equal footing. Once this is clearly understood, there could be no room for raising the question as to the future of foreign trade or that of the present 'open door' policy of foreign trade in China."—News Despatch.

It is the "open door" policy, such as exists in Manchoukuo, which makes Japanese activities in China so absorbingly interesting to foreign traders.

* * *

War Reporting

The local correspondents swung into action splendidly on August 14, and now that the London papers of the next day have come to hand it is possible to discover how terrible were the times through which Shanghai passed. Thus the Correspondent of the "Sunday Chronicle" "did his stuff" perfectly. Some of the choicer specimens follow:—

"Shanghai is now struck by the havoc of a cruel and horrible war. I thought I had seen war at its worst in the last 20 years, but I have never seen anything like this ruthless devastation."

"The roar of heavy artillery, anti-aircraft and machine guns and rifle is deafening. With the crash of each falling bomb or collapsing building a fresh stream of panic stricken Chinese hurries into the European quarter and many are trampled underfoot in the mad rush."

"During the bombing of the British owned Palace Hotel the Manager rushed downstairs shouting that there were six dead in one room."

"Amid the hail of death from the skies a European woman on the Nanking Road was attempting to deliver her daughter of a child. There was nobody to help her but she went bravely on with her task regardless of peril."

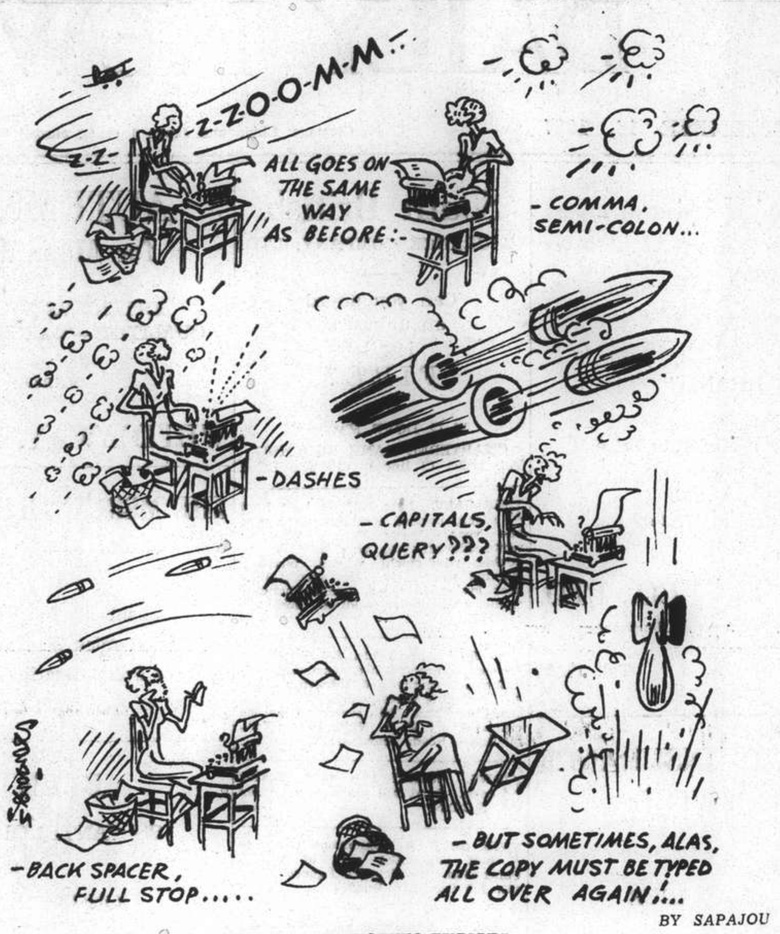
"The fate of China's millions lies in the hands of slight Soong Mayling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, China's dictator."

"When Chiang Kai-shek, Premier Dictator of China, left his capital at Nanking to meet the Japanese invaders, he left weeping, his chief adviser, Soong Mayling, his wife."

"Soong Mayling has for long been the real brains behind the Chinese Government."

"Chiang draws his strength and inspiration from his diminutive wife" "Many Britons, Europeans, and Americans spent the night in cellars."

It is very clear that the lad who wrote that has a vivid imagination and should go far, but how he found it all out in so short a time goodness only knows.



OUR BRAVE WOMEN-TYPISTS

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

REFUGEES AND RAIN

Camp's Needs

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In a kindly worded paragraph, in the "N.C.D.N." issue of Sept. 15, your reporter mentioned that matsheds for the refugees on the Aurora University grounds stood the downpour of rain very well indeed.

As the director in charge of this camp, I would like only to say that although we need floorboards for three huts, we hope to have very soon a sufficient supply for that purpose.

I would much more prefer to receive clothing and blankets which are scarce now and will be still more needed in the near future.

I am glad to say that there are no cases of cholera and that the very few cases reported (six in all) since August 15th all were refugees from the country and these patients were immediately isolated. I am assured that there is no fear that this disease would spread further as the season is too far advanced.

Would charitable persons assist us with donations of clothing and blankets?

R. JACQUINOT, S.J.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

MISSING MAILS

July 26 to August 16

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—About three weeks ago a cable was dispatched to Dairen inquiring the whereabouts of the Siberian mail. The reply was delayed for some days and was worded, "can you accept mail?" This evidently inferred that there was mail lying at Dairen but that the postmaster in charge at that port was of the opinion Shanghai had no facilities left to handle mail. In other words Shanghai had been entirely destroyed.

The London mail via Siberia dated 16th Auguest is to hand (only 40 bags I am told), it would be interesting to hear what has become of the London mails between 26th July and the 16th August which have been directed via Siberia.

The outward home mails are being forwarded via America or via Suez. The N.Y.K. express line is carrying mails to Nagasaki from whence the route Shiminoseki-Fusan-Harbin is open. It would be a boon if the postal official would forward mails by this route when directed via Siberia.

"VIA SIBERIA."

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE

Method of Payment

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The Revenue Department of the S. M. C. is encountering some difficulties in collecting the Municipal Rates and among the defaulters are quite a number of my compatriots. The Revenue Department realizing the sad plight of my countrymen, have been quite patient about the matter.

I should like to assure the Settlement Authorities and our foreign co-residents of the Settlement of our deep appreciation for the sanctuary the International Settlement has afforded us. Without the International Settlement some of us would not be living to-day, as a large number of us would have been victims of indiscriminative bombing and shelling.

We are fully aware that it takes money to maintain the efficient services affording us protection not only from the ravages of war but also from disease and pestilence and that while on the one hand the income of the Settlement has been drastically cut by the entire loss of the revenue of the Northern and Eastern Districts, on the other hand the disbursements of the Settlement have mounted by the increased appropriations for subsistence of the S. V. C. and by monies spent to look after the refugees.

As a result of the "incidental war" many of the industrial and commercial establishments have closed down and practically everything is at a standstill therefore many of my countrymen found their income stopped, hence they are quite unable to meet their rate payment. Those who could pay found that their "Wai-Wah" (Transfer) cheques unacceptable.

In view that the war may last quite a long time, may I suggest that the Revenue Department should accept these "Wai-Wah" cheques which could be deposited with one of the leading Chinese banks which are empowered to pay out in regular notes on their checking accounts when the monies are needed to meet pay rolls and/or other urgent commercial requirements.

I do not see any possible evil effects could result from such a step and many of the foreign mercantile establishments have already opened checking accounts with the Chinese banking establishments and have found it very convenient for they could then accept even native orders from their Chinese clients. The suggested step during the crisis would be another step in Sino-Foreign collaboration and should help to solve in a measure the difficulties in Settlement finances.

A. QUE.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

***This is an important suggestion. If the *Wai-Wah* cheque could be negotiated in the manner described with the approval of the Joint Committee of the four banks and without any liability to delay it is probable that the Council and the various public utility companies would be glad to co-operate. By such a course the cash position of those adopting it would be eased and the circulation of money would be extended—a most desirable consummation at this moment.

CARGOES' PLIGHT

A Suggestion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With cargo consigned to Shanghai being dumped at Singapore, Hongkong, Moji, Kobe or any other old place, and notices appearing that such dumping is considered by shipowners as fulfilment of the clauses of the Bills of Lading, many begin to wonder where the responsibility of shipowners, who have received freight in advance for the carrying of merchandise to Shanghai "or so near thereto as she can safely get", ceases.

If what is being done at the present time, vessels from Europe could dump cargo at say Port Said and state that the Bill of Lading clauses had been fulfilled.

The ports of Kobe, Saigon and Singapore are certainly not 'as near thereto (to Shanghai) as she can safely get.' 778, 1,738, 2,265 miles respectively.

The port of Tsingtao is the nearest to Shanghai being 402 miles—yet no shipowners have as yet advertised that cargo consigned for Shanghai has been dumped at that port. Hongkong is 831 miles whereas Singapore is 2,265 miles from Shanghai.

MERCHANT.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

JAPAN'S OBJECTIVE

Possibilities Ahead

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—We foreign nationals should offer a grateful prayer of thanks for Japan's assurance that "foreign trade and commerce need not be affected unequally or unfairly under the Japanese objective in China." To be so assured imparts just that feeling of security of which we are so much in need at the moment. All we need do now is to sit back and wait for the Japanese deliberations, and then accept what crumbs of trade they choose to hand us after they have gained control of the whole country, its railroads, its customs, its cultural institutions and its trade in the furtherance of their plans disguised as suppression of so-called anti-Japanese and Communistic tendencies.

An agreement will probably be reached between Japan and other nationalities under which the latter's interests here will be 'protected.' Foreign traders and manufacturers will have as much chance of regaining their lost trade under any form of Japanese protection, as they have had in Manchoukuo. Some types of businesses will of course, be less affected than others, but it requires very little imagination to foresee what will happen to foreign interests when these happen to clash with Japanese.

The neutral status of Shanghai we are at pains to maintain is going to be of very little value, so far as the foreigners' interior trade with China is concerned, after Japan has gained its objective.

MARCATO.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

"ONE BIG FAMILY"

Defective Brains

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—

May the wings of intelligent Universal Love never molt a feather, until the Yellow and White barques sail down the River of Life together.

How can all nations become one big family under one good Government? Surely not through wars and being jealous of each other. What then is so desperately needed in order to be able to give something lastingly good? Know this for certain: There is no possible gift on earth so lastingly good, so desperately needed, as scientific education and the gift of oneself in an improved state of being.

Our minds partake of the massed dominance of the uneducated race thought. It is this race thought not the individual, that is guilty of the causes of wars and misunderstandings between nations. I would say, that if all the big noises in Governments would unselfishly contribute their part towards goodwill amongst mankind, world thought will have less witnesses of the evil imaginations of men and women. As long as the affairs of our planet are ruled by brains hereditarily defective and whose life cells cannot be educated, there never will be Improvement and Peace.

As regards the present war between China and Japan, I hope the peoples of both countries will let their consciousnesses and wills go in the direction of their greatest motives, that is toward the objects which are most desirable.

May these objects be Peace with each of her and all other nations, and goodwill towards each other and all nations.

Although the influence and power of deceivers and unjust still brooks over all nations like the smile of a Cheshire cat, I am confident the just and worthy of all nations shall in the end dominate.

J. N.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

THE OPEN DOOR

And Japan

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—At the close of the Boxer Uprising in 1900, the late eminent and far sighted American statesman John Hays, then Secretary of State, advocated "Open Door" of China for peace of the Far East in particular as well as the world in general. This has afforded equal business opportunity for all Powers interested in China. Happily for them all, the policy was agreed upon, and adherence to it for the past three decades and more gives satisfaction to all interested parties. But to the sad disappointment of all others, Japan has caused a breach of this solemn obligation by force of arms for her selfish ends.

Months before and after the Mukden incident of September 18, 1931, there was big letter advertisement in prominent space of the "Manchuria Daily News" for assuring the open door in Manchuria to all foreign commerce. This was advertised by the South Manchuria Railway, which is a Japanese concern and an important tool for the Japanese invasion of China.

As the "Manchuria Daily News" was the only daily in the English language published in Manchuria, it naturally found wide circulation among Americans and Europeans residing and having business in Manchuria—clergy, merchants, travellers, etc. Those business men who had read that alluring advertisement were elated at the time with the assurance of open door and equal opportunity for all when it came from a concern of so good reputation, at the head of which was one of international standing. They were dumbfounded, however, when they began to realize that Japan was gradually monopolizing what had once been their good market and that they had to close up their offices one after another inside of a year or more, for Japan had the doors of Manchuria flung wide open for her own nationals to get in but all European and American merchants to get out as fast as they could. They thought the issue in Manchuria was only between China and Japan, and had no concern for them at the time. They, therefore, stood by and merely looked on the development of events.

What happened in Manchuria is coming into play in the Peiping-Tientsin area, where some European and American firms doing big volumes of business before have already found the advisability of leaving the field if the present situation should prevail. It must be remembered that it has not been long since the proper Chinese authorities were forced out by the Japanese army from that area. That a worse condition would come to pass in course of time can be predicted when the place should be under permanent Japanese occupation.

The Powers wondered what was Japan's real objective in the steps taken in Manchuria after the Mukden incident. Her statesmen were telling the world that their country was merely acting in self-defence, that their country has no territorial design on China and that their country would maintain the open door in Manchuria. But no sooner had they given repeated assurance to their assertions all over the world than they set up the so-called "Manchoukuo" and closed its open door for the exclusive benefit of their own nationals. This is still vivid in the memory of even casual onlookers, the more so of business men who have been thus affected. What is happening in North China is a repetition of what took place in Manchuria, viz., the closing of the open door to American and European business men. This Japan would undertake to do also in the rest of China and on the Pacific if her army and navy should ever conquer these regions.

But shall the Open Door in China be maintained for the common good of the many, or closed for the exclusive exploitation of the one? Will Uncle Sam keep a firm stand in her traditional policy, or allow Japan to continue violating international obligation?

In spite of these plain facts, Japan is sending propagandists to America and Europe for twisting facts in the hope of allaying world-wide resentment of her underhand machinations in the Orient. Well-informed people will easily sift falsehood from truth even though such falsehood is from Japanese of international note.

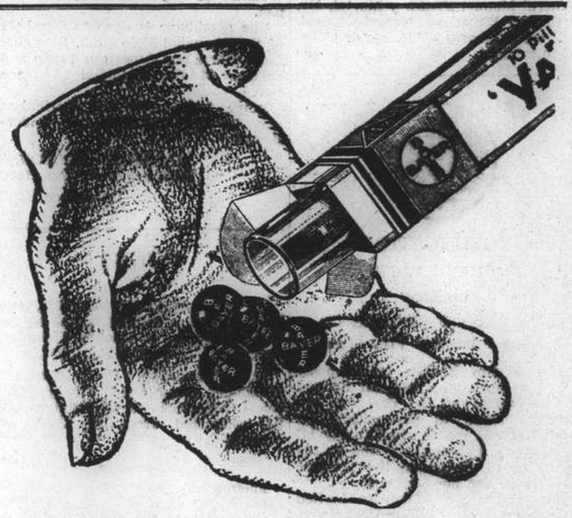
T.C.S.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that Mrs. Tamara Hanisch has left the domicile of Nagasaki, where she may incur debts and I am therefore no longer responsible for any further debts which may be contracted.

F. HANISCH



The »Bayer« Cross is the sign of quality on YATREN PILLS which safeguards you from imitations.

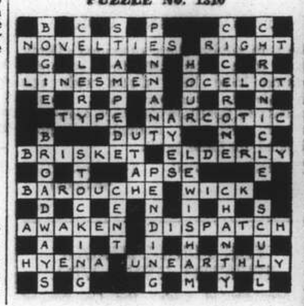
YATREN

A laxative disinfectant for regular use in summer.

For prevention and treatment of intestinal infections.

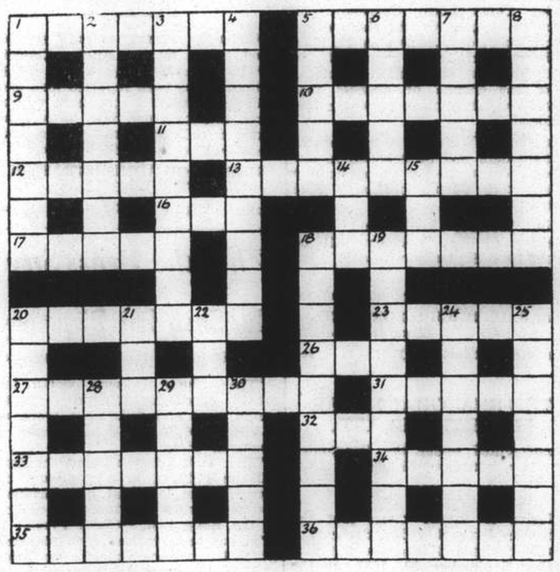
BAYER

SOLUTION OF LONDON PUZZLE No. 1310



LONDON CROSS WORD NO. 1311

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

1 She has command of spirits
5 This, of course, prevents the engagement
9 In this region a vehicle must be reversed
10 A mere cypher
11 This makes a gent, gentlemanly
12 This bird wrote poetry
13 Emile Elton produced this soothing stuff
16 Part of 10 across
17 The performers in this are frightfully bucked
18 Fitting candidate for any opening to be filled
20 Kind of bun
23 This marks the path of the cyclone
26 It is fair to have just this from 32 across
27 "Ass in Eton" (anag.)
31 A guide to a marking point
32 See 26 across
33 The gambler who ignores this advice is no better, oddly enough
34 Mixed paint
35 It is brave for an insect to come after what is not sweet
36 If one can't afford a mackintosh one can possibly run to this

DOWN

1 He sometimes has too much flesh on his hands
2 Britain is on the way to being this, and strong
3 There's a bird in this time
4 An exhausting process
5 Musical composition
6 Deadly
7 Ties must be used for this rustic structure
8 It becomes this vessel when illuminations are on
14 This and 32 across can produce a pocket case between them
15 Part of 33 across
18 Without a blemish
19 The ower is not in the same way
20 A mouldy business, this
21 This and 8 down might cause an explosion
22 The unwanted visitor should be shown this
24 Brave
25 Official representation of a dog on a hill
28 This is near the Himalayas
29 There is no cause to turn up one's nose at this
30 Silly

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

(A PUBLIC SAVINGS COMPANY)

Established in 1912 and registered at the French Consulate General at Shanghai in conformity with the decrees of 19th February, 1925, and 17th January, 1927.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP

Shanghai Taels 1,000,000 and Francs 8,000,000
Equal to Standard Dollars 2,797,202.80

HEAD OFFICE—7 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai

BRANCH OFFICES:—Bangkok—Canton—Foochow—Hankow—Harbin—Mukden—Tientsin—Tsingtao

300th Monthly Drawing of $2,000 Premium Bonds

15th September, 1937

Numbers issued: 131,979

BONDS IN FORCE: 43,897 REIMBURSEMENTS: $131,691

being 25% of $526,764 premia for the month of September, 1937

The Drawing took place at the Head Office of the Society, 7 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai, in the presence of Messrs. N. P. Zingerevich, W. Z. Foo and many other Bondholders, Mr. M. Speelman, Director and Messrs. Turner, Sturrock & Brown, Chartered Accountants.

Reimbursements	Numbers Drawn	equalling
1 of $21,948	87440 (Registered at the Canton Branch Office)	$21,948
21 of $ 2,000	862, 3628, 31664, 32694, 35535, 39845, 39973, 45743, 50260, 52192, 60008, 64929, 68748, 88770, 90909, 91958, 94784, 95487, 100526, 105607, 120153.	42,000
21 of $ 300	17007, 26013, 37173, 41711, 42276, 46092, 50164, 52244, 54914, 59418, 62376, 67908, 74110, 90393, 96476, 107613, 110538, 112398, 117818, 122550, 129063.	6,300
21 of $ 200	7658, 12976, 26165, 32125, 41948, 45087, 48224, 51030, 59641, 61640, 76494, 79465, 86586, 92543, 93741, 95455, 107937, 111075, 115339, 120017, 128317.	4,200
21 of $ 100	5417, 24530, 28200, 29205, 34152, 46483, 46606, 50808, 52154, 56146, 64817, 65112, 66832, 68835, 75851, 82920, 106227, 112980, 116905, 122240, 122713.	2,100
1 of $ 1,897	95736	1,897
1 of $ 283	129549	283
1 of $ 189	115735	189
1 of $ 94	23629	94
4,390 of $ 12	Terminating with No. "5"	52,680
4,479 Reimbursements Totalling		$131,691

The International Savings Society draws the attention of the public to the fact that there are often misprints in the drawing lists published in various newspapers. The Society does not hold itself responsible for these errors, as the only official drawing list is the one issued by the Head Office, which bears the title "Official Drawing List."

LEADERS WIRE TO LEAGUE

Protest Against Japanese Aggression Made

STABILITY OF FAR EAST THREATENED

Dr. W. W. Yen, former Chinese Ambassador to Moscow and newly elected chairman of the board of honorary directors of the China Institute of International Relations, headed the list of prominent names in addressing on Tuesday a radiogram to the League of Nations Assembly now in session in Geneva. The message reads as follows:

"Since the dawn of her civilization, China has always cherished the ideal of a peaceful world order. Her belief in living at peace with all her neighbours was not shaken even when Japan launched in 1931 her series of invasions upon Manchuria and elsewhere.

"During the past six years while China was endeavouring to arrive at an amicable settlement and fundamental readjustment of her relations with Japan, the Japanese militarists have relentlessly sought to carry out their programme of encroachment upon Chinese territory.

"Now that a large part of North China, including Peiping and Tientsin, has been forcibly occupied by the Japanese and military operations are extended to Shanghai and its vicinity, the existence of China as a state is seriously menaced.

Resistance Inevitable

"In order to defend her territorial integrity and political independence, the Chinese people and Government have no other alternative but to resist their invaders. The war activities of Japan not only have disturbed the stability of Eastern Asia but will have serious repercussion in other parts of the world.

"The undersigned therefore appeal to you to take immediately the most effective measures within the competence of the League Covenant to curb Japanese aggression so that the system of collective security in the Far East may be preserved and the peace of the world maintained."

Other signatories of the appeal were Dr. J. Usang Ly, president of Chiaotung University; Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, President of Shanghai University; Mr. Y. M. Chien, General Manager of the Joint Savings Society; Mr. Singloh Hsu, General Manager of the National Commercial Bank; Mr. Hollington K. Tong, Director of the Publicity Department of the Military Affairs Commission; Dr. Shuhi Hsu, Director of the Council of International Affairs; Mr. T. K. Ho, Deputy Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council; and Dr. T. C. Tai, Secretary-General of the Bank of China and others.

PROVINCES RALLY TO BOND CAMPAIGN

Total of $77,000,000 Pledged by Three Provinces

Total subscriptions for the Liberty Bonds reported on Tuesday from the provincial committees in charge of the sale of the bonds in the provinces of Chekiang, Kwangtung and Szechuen amounted to over $77,000,000, according to an announcement by the National Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. T. V. Soong.

In a telegraphic report, Mr. Chu Chi-hua, chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, states that his committee had met with considerable success and that subscriptions from individuals and organizations throughout the province were pouring in so that, conservatively estimated, the total amount to come from Chekiang during the first period of the campaign would be well over $30,000,000.

A similar report was received from Mr. Tseng Yang-fu, vice-chairman of the Kwangtung provincial committee, announcing that the enthusiastic response he had received from all quarters since the opening of the provincial office, had enabled him to estimate the total subscription during the first period of the campaign to be over the 30 million dollar mark.

General Liu Hsiang, of the Szechuen provincial committee, reports that approximately $17,000,000 had been subscribed to date, adding that his committee was determined to continue its efforts so that Szechuen would not be behind other provinces.

The Nanking municipal committee reports that a campaign had been launched to secure a total subscription of $1,000,000 towards the first installment of the issue in the immediate future.

To facilitate subscription for the bonds by individuals, regardless of the amount, the committee has formulated a simple system of small savings accounts which may be opened with any of the officially designated receiving banks. With such an account further deposits will be received by the banks until the conclusion of the campaign when all such deposit books may be surrendered by the individuals concerned in exchange for the equivalent value in Liberty Bonds. Such deposits will bear the same rate of interest as the bonds, namely, four per cent.—Kuo Min.

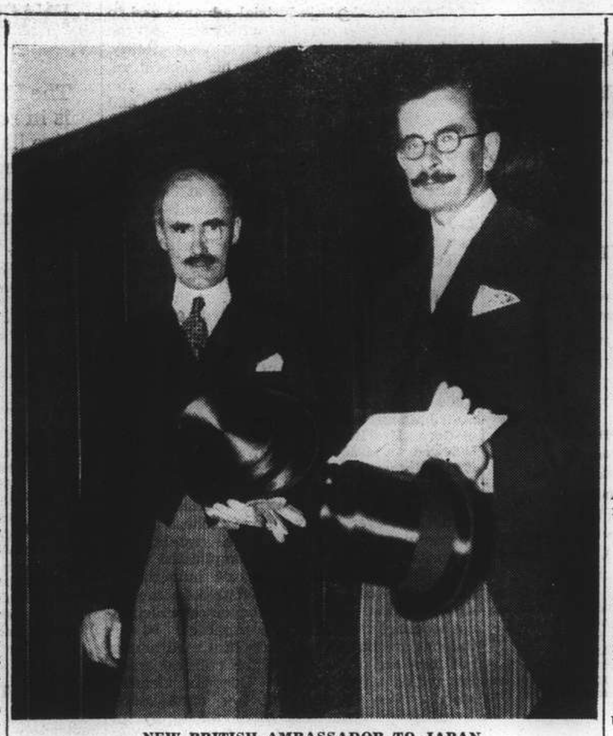
BRITISH FLAG SAID TO BE ABUSED

Japanese Claim Chinese Firm Was Under False Colours

British flags were flying from the Chinese-owned plant of the China Alcohol Distilling Company in Pootung when the factory was bombed by Japanese naval aircraft on Monday, a Japanese naval spokesman said on Tuesday.

In view of display of the British colours, enquiries were made by the Japanese naval authorities with British Consular officials regarding the ownership of the plant.

This investigation required two days, the spokesman stated. When it was ascertained that the flags were being flown illegally, the factory was bombed as it housed a large number of troops and was also being used for the manufacture of military supplies, the spokesman said.



NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN

Sir Robert Craigie, the new British Ambassador to Japan, (left) is seen with Mr. J. L. Dodds, Chargé D'Affaires. Sir Robert presented his credentials to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan last week.

FROM DAY TO DAY

"There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion this morning in the Bubbling Well Chapel at 10.30."

Naval vessels in port yesterday were all dressed in honour of the birthday of the Crown Prince of Italy, H. R. H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont.

His Excellency, G. Cora, the Italian Ambassador, arrived from Nanking yesterday and went straight to the Country Hospital to call on the British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen.

Mr. Hachiro Arita, a former Japanese Foreign Minister who is on a "tour" in North China, arrived in Tientsin from Peiping yesterday, according to information received by diplomatic circles in Nanking.

The Chung Fu Joint Mining Administration operating the mines of the Chung Yuan Co., and the Pekin Syndicate Ltd., announce that the sales of coal for August amount to 66,024 tons.

The Cantonese Residents' Association in Shanghai has chartered the steamships ss. Fousheng and Suiyang for further repatriation of co-provincials to Kwangtung, says a report to the Chinese press.

Chinese Christians in Shanghai will fast for one meal on September 18 and donate the money thus saved to the relief funds for the benefit of war refugees, says a report to the Lih Pao.

The daughter of Mr. Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General, was married recently at All Souls' Church, Langham Place, London, to Mr. Gerald Shillitoe. Her father attended the wedding and is now on his way back to China.

The repairs to the Palace Hotel, which was bombed on "Black Saturday," are so far advanced, that the hotel part will be opened for guests on Saturday. The Bar and Snack counter were opened a few days ago. The Cathay Hotel and Restaurant also announce that they will re-open on Saturday.

The Health Authorities of the French Concession have made arrangements for inoculation against cholera during the present epidemic and state that all residents and their servants should be inoculated. They also make the following recommendations:—A careful watch should be kept over the cleanliness of all servants; water boiled for at least ten minutes and protected from dust and flies; all flies should be destroyed.

The National Tungchi University, whose buildings in Woosung were destroyed by the Japanese some time ago, will carry on in the Kinghua district in Chekiang province, according to a Chinese report. This decision was reached by the college following a trip made by its President, Dr. Wang Chih-lung, in search of a suitable site for the reopening of the university, which has been set for the beginning of October.

General Li Lieh-chun, a former Governor of Kiangsi and veteran member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, who arrived in Nanking a few days ago following his recovery from a heart attack, received a visit yesterday from Generals Chen Ming-shu and Li Chi-sen and Dr. Lo Wen-kan, all prominent leaders of the Southwest, states a special dispatch to the China Times. General Li will call on General Chiang Kai-shek in a day or two to seek instructions.

CLUE IN PARIS MYSTERY EXPLOSION

Paris, Sept. 14.

In connection with the bomb outrages committed here last Saturday in the offices of the Federation of French Employers and the Federation of the Metallurgical Industry, the paper "Paris Midi" says the police believe that connection exists between these outrages and the sudden departure from Toulouse of an anarchist of foreign nationality, on whom an order of expulsion had already been served.—Trans-Ocean.

JAPANESE IN AIR DEFENCE MANOEUVRES

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

Yokohama and other Kanto cities at noon to-day began annual air defence manœuvres for five days. During the manœuvres the streets will remain unlighted for certain periods nightly and building lights shielded. Vehicles will be prohibited from using lights, also.—United Press.

AMOY FORTS AGAIN BOMBED

Both Sides Claim Advantage Of Encounter

Mako, Sept. 14.

After carefully reconnoitering the Chinese military positions in the area, two Japanese warships bombarded several forts just outside Amoy at 7 o'clock last night, a spokesman of the Mako Naval Station announced to-day. Although Chinese batteries replied to the fire, no damage was done to Japanese vessels, he added.—Domei.

Bombing as Ship Enters

Amoy, Sept. 14.

Japanese warships again bombarded the Amoy Naval Fort this morning.

The incident started when the ss. Haitan arrived at port at 7 o'clock this morning, escorted by a British gunboat.

As the two ships were steaming into harbour, three Japanese destroyers and one cruiser trailed behind, seeking to come near shore.

Chinese batteries at the fort immediately opened fire at the invading ships, which replied, firing over 30 shells, none of which was effective.—Central News.

MID-AUTUMN FETE CANCELLED

Nanking Residents Forbidden to Celebrate

Nanking, Sept. 15.

The local populace will have to cancel the celebration of the Mid-Autumn Festival which falls on September 19 on account of the present Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Both the Bureau of Social Welfare and the Police Headquarters have issued proclamations banning the burning of incense sticks and candles on the festival night, lest they afford targets for enemy air raiders.

Meanwhile, the Nanking Association for the Promotion of the New Life Movement has also urged the people to save money by refraining from unnecessary celebrations and entertainments at this moment of national crisis and contribute it to the war chest.—Central News.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES REMEMBERED

Provision to be Made for Poverty-Stricken

Nanking, Sept. 15.

A movement is now afoot to safeguard the livelihood of the families of Chinese defenders.

According to Mr. Wang Fu-sheng, sponsor and expert in war-time economy, public organizations and individuals with ample financial means, should be asked to look after one or more families of war heroes.

To the families of those who are either killed or wounded in action, pensions should be granted in the form of a monthly check, an annual payment or a lump-sum amount.—Central News.

JAPANESE PRINCES TO BE TOLD OF WAR

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

The part being played by Japanese warships and naval aircraft in the current hostilities in China, will be the subject of a talk to be given by Capt. Shigeru Hukutome, retired, to Princes and Princesses of the Blood on September 25 at the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace, Domei learned on good authority. Capt. Hurutome was formerly chief of the first section of the first department of the naval general staff.—Domei.

DAVAO JAPANESE DONATE FUNDS FOR WAR

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

The Ministry of War announced today that the Japanese Residents' Association of Davao, had donated through the Japanese Consulate at Davao, the sum of 39,111 pesos, to add to funds previously donated for the purchase of war 'planes.—Domei.

The Japanese Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, has accepted the presidency of the Foundation for the Promotion of Science and Industrial Research, in compliance with a request made by Dr. Joji Sakurai, chairman of the board of directors of the Foundation.

Commerce

MONEY & EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 15, 1937

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 1/16 ..... $ 16.84
U.S. $100 @ 29 3/8 ..... $340.43

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 7/16 ..... $16.6233
U.S. $100 @ 29 13/16 ..... $335.42

London—demand 1/2 7/16
4 months' sight credits 1/2 1/2
4 months' sight docts 1/2 9/16
6 months' sight credits 1/2 11/16
6 months' sight docts 1/2 13/16
New York—demand ..... U.S.$ $29 13/16
4 months' sight credits 29 15/16
4 months' sight docts 30 1/16
Paris—4 month's sight docts Fcs. Nom.

CLOSING RATES

Sterling ..... 12 23/32 U.S. $29 5/8

Canadian Exchange

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday:—

Can. $100 @ 29 7/16 = C.S.$339.70

Netherlands Trading Society

BUYING

Java Guilders C.S.$100 ..... 54 1/2
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100 ..... 54 1/4

SELLING

Java Guilders C.S.$100 ..... 53 1/2
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100 ..... 53 5/8

National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

U.S. $1 = C.S.$3.3827 Stg. £1 = C.S.$16.769

MARKET BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

U.S. $1 = C.S.$3.3543 Stg. £1 = C.S.16.623

American Express Co., Inc.

BUYING

U.S. $100 = C.S.$334.73 £1 = C.S.$16.59

SELLING

U.S. $100 = C.S.$339.70 £1 = C.S.$16.84

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 5.55 = C.S.$1 Swiss F. 1.28 3/4 = C.S.$1
Tourist Lire 6.15 ..... = C.S.$1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 1.75 1/4 = C.S.$1 Belgas 29.30 = £1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-H'burg T.T. C.S.$100. = Rm. 73 1/4
C.S.$100 = Registermark 121.09

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

		Highest	Lowest
£		1/2 23/32	1/2 11/32
U.S.	G.S	29 5/8	29 9/16
Yen		102 3/8	102 1/4

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

		SELLING		BUYING September
£	Cash	1/2 11/16	4 m/s. Lc.	1/2 25/32
G.$	T.T.	29 9/16	4 m/s. Lc.	29 13/16
Fcs.	T.T.	829	4 m/s.	856
Rs.	T.T.	79 1/8	7 d/s.	80 1/4

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	19 15/16	19 13/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	44 3/4	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	50.15	—

Bombay offtake 25 bars.
Market very quiet.

London silver 19 15/16—up 1/16 for spot; 19 13/16 for forward, unchanged. New York 44 3/4, unchanged. Bombay 51.05—down 3 annas. It has been reported that India bought and sold; speculators bought; market steady. After the official fixing market was quiet and unchanged and business negligible. The local exchange market opened at sellers to merchants at 1/2 11/32 sterling, U.S.$29 9/16; Yen 102 3/8 and continued steady on this basis throughout the morning.

MANILA GOLD SHARES

Tuesday's turnover: 8,290,500 shares.
S. C. & F. Index: (closing prices) 71.46.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL INDEXES

By Courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

	Sept. 14	15	Change
S'hai Gen. Stock	43.37	43.37	Unch.
S'hai Rub. Shares	259.39	259.39	Unch.
Chi. Govt. Bond	101.61*	Closed	

*August 13, 1937.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BONDS

Osaka, Sept. 15.

Kogo 5% Y.101.43
3rd Series, 5% (Red. 1965/88) 101.68

MR. LANDIS RESIGNS FROM SECURITIES COMMISSION

Washington, Sept. 14.

Mr. James M. Landis resigned today as chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission.

At a farewell press conference, Mr. Landis replied to the charges that the Commission was reponsible for the "thin" securities market. The charge was made by Mr. Charles R. Gay, President of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Landis said the Commission's chief concern was with the stability of the market, not the volume. He charged that the "short term manipulative interests" in the market were responsible for the instability when it occurs.—United Press.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

Tuesday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 14.

Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was again very small while movements were generally narrowly irregular. British gilt-edged securities, however, encountered sustained investment support. Foreign bonds, including Far Eastern issues, ruled somewhat steadier.—Reuter.

O. I. C. OPEN

In order to render an essential service to our patients in the S.V.C., S.M.P. and Shanghai Defence Force The O.I.C. is open to-day and will continue to serve as usual from 10—12 a.m. daily and as long as possible.

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BIG INCREASE IN U.K. EXPORTS

Highest Value For Any August Since 1930

IMPORTS ALSO SHOW BIG RISE

London, Sept. 14.

In August £42,546,205 of United Kingdom goods were exported—the highest value for any August since 1930, according to Overseas Trade returns published to-day.

In the same month of last year and 1935 exports were valued at £35,258,115 and £34,882,955 respectively.

Imports in August were valued at £86,659,083, against £66,055,677 and £58,146,232 in the same month of the two preceding years.

For re-exports in August values were £6,687,100, £4,425,975 and £4,185,561 this year, last year and in 1935, respectively.

Imports for the three months of June, July and August were the highest in value ever recorded for a similar period of the year. Figures for the first eight months of the year show a growth in the value of exports from £283,170,234 in 1935 to £341,438,902 this year while imports have risen from £536,565,066 last year to £654,374,867 in 1937.

Totals for re-exports in the eight months were £41,809,595 last year and £54,201,309 this year.

Comparing the eight-months' periods of 1936 and 1937, the most notable increases in imports were in respect of wood and timber—£10,653,207—and of non-ferrous metals—£16,414,458.

There was also an increase of £17,670,193 for grain and flour, but this was more than accounted for by higher prices as imports by hundredweights were 132,089,534 this year as against 133,584,057 last year.

Coal exports were 26,225,562 tons as against 22,389,428 in the same period of 1936.—Wireless through Reuter.

U.S. HEADED TOWARDS 20-CENT DOLLAR

Boston, Sept. 14.

Speaking to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Roger Babson, the noted economist, to-day warned that "the chances are six to four that we are headed towards a twenty cent dollar."

"Inflation or repudiation" may be resorted to as a means of wiping out the huge public debts, he said.

"However, for the next year or two at least, the favorable factors will far outweigh the unfavorable factors....general business is bound to be better this fall than last."

Mr. Babson predicted that the money rates would gradually straighten. "The price of money always has gone up and down....the laws of reaction are far more reliable than the laws of Congress.

"As to stocks, if the country enters a period of real inflation, the bull market has only just started. Although the present technical reaction may not run its full course, it is dangerous to go short on stocks to-day," he said.—United Press.

WEEKLY RUBBER REPORT

Some recovery from its recent apathy has been witnessed in the Rubber market during the past few days. Contrary to the view held in some quarters, the publication of Malayan shipments for July had no more than a slight and short-lived effect on prices, even though these figures exceeded the highest estimates. It would appear from the action of markets that there has been a fair volume of short covering by dealers, together with some fresh purchasing by the trade generally. This demand, however, is being fairly readily met, there being free offerings of c.i.f. rubber in both New York and London. Buyers in Singapore are finding sellers more reluctant.

N.E.I. July export figures are awaited with considerable interest.

Latest quotations to hand this morning are:—

Spot 30 1/2 cents up 1 cent
London 8 13/32d. up 1/32d.
New York 19 9/16 U.S.A. cents up 1/16 U.S.A. cent.

Malayan shipments during July, amounted to 72,704 tons as against 54,809 tons for the previous month and 53,114 tons for the corresponding period last year.

Imports into Malaya during July, compared with the previous month and the corresponding period of 1936, were:—

	July 1937	June 1937	July 1936
Dry	19,486	17,534	13,632
Wet (Estimated Dry Weight)	6,614	5,980	5,406
Total Dry tons)	26,100	23,614	19,038

Stocks in the United Kingdom now stand at 42,056 tons, which show a further small increase of 274 tons.

At the Auctions held yesterday, there was a good demand for all grades. Of 805 tons catalogued, 653 tons were offered and 601 tons sold.

The following is the course of values:—

	In Spore Per lb.	Cases Landed	Stg. Equivalent Plb. in London
Ribbed Smoked Sheet			
Standard quality	29 7/8	30	9d. 9 1/16d.
Good average quality	29 1/2	29 3/4	8 7/8d. 8 13/16d.
Fair average quality	28 1/2	29 3/8	8 11/16d. 8 13/16d.
Off quality	27 5/8	28 3/8	8 1/16d. 8 3/8d.
Sheet Cuttings	25 1/2	27	7 13/16d. 8 1/4d.
Crepe			
Fine quality Pale	32	32 5/8	9 3/4d. 9 13/16d.
Standard & slightly inferior	31	31 3/4	9 1/2d. 9 11/16d.
Off-colour Latex	29 1/2	30 1/2	9 1/8d. 9 3/8d
Light Brown & Brown (Clean)	26 3/4	27 7/8	8 1/16d. 8 11/16d.
Milling Grades			
Cupwashings and skimmings	24 3/4	26	7 5/8d. 7 15/16d.
Tree Scrap	17 1/4	23 3/4	5 5/8d. 7 1/2d.
Brown & Dark Crepe	21 1/2	21 5/8	6 13/16d. 8 1/4d.
Bark Crepe (Earth Rubber)	21 1/2	21 5/8	6 13/16d. 6 7/8d
Virgin Lump	17 1/2	23 1/2	5 11/16d. 7 1/16d.

EXCHEQUER RETURNS

London, Sept. 14.

Exchequer returns show that total ordinary revenue amounts to £277,480,323 compared with £265,944,769 at the corresponding date of last year. Income tax, surtax, estate duties, customs and excise all show substantially higher yields.

The floating debt outstanding at £898,735,000 shows a net increase of £200,605,000 since the beginning of the financial year and compares with £843,815,000 this time last year.—Wireless through Reuter.

U. S. COMMODITY MARKETS

Tuesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 14.

The cotton market early advanced on the strength of the securities market and general buying. Later, prices reacted partially on increased hedging and less offtake. Closing quotations were steady, ranging from 3 to 6 points up from the previous final levels.

Featureless conditions prevailed in the rubber market, with price movement exceptionally narrow. The small decline was caused by liquidation. At the last call-over quotations were from 4 to 8 points below yesterday's close.

Prices in the Chicago Wheat pit moved upward owing to a better export demand, reports that rains are needed in some parts of the Southern Hemisphere and in sympathy with the firm tone of the stock market. At the final bell, gains from 2 to 2 1/8 cents were recorded.

The stability of primary markets in face of yesterday's reactionary local session induced prompt absorption of 14 notices in the silk market to-day. Shorts covering and speculative demand were also in evidence. At the close, advances from 1 1/2 to 2 cents were registered.—Reuter.

JAPAN NOT PURCHASING MORE COTTON

New York, Sept. 14.

Reports that Japan will not purchase more cotton in 1937 might be based on the fact that she has already bought $16,000,000 more cotton for the first eight months, compared with the same period in 1936, according to a statement issued to-day by the United States Department of Commerce.—Reuter.

BRITISH COMMODITY MARKETS

Tuesday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 14.

Among commodities wheat was firm on good demand for Manitobas.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Tuesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 14.

Stock prices in Wall Street to-day advanced from fractions to about six points, owing to the restoration of confidence which influenced a good technical recovery. The turnover amounted to 1,510,000 shares.—Reuter.

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All communications should be addressed as above. Guests met and accommodated as before.

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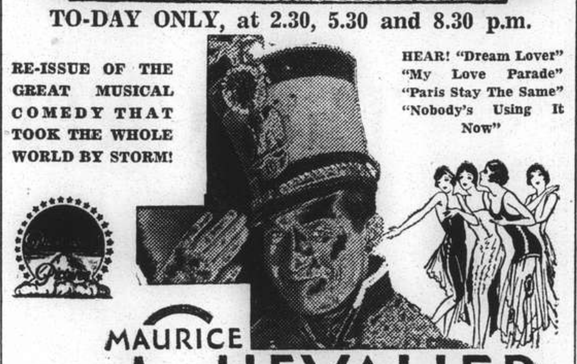

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Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals. Correspondents are requested to typewrite on one side of the paper only. Letters to the Editor should be brief and to the point. Every effort will be made to return manuscripts for which space cannot be found, but no responsibility is accepted in the matter.

Messrs. Crane-Debenham Limited, 69 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, have been appointed special English representatives for the transaction of all business relating to advertisements and subscriptions for the North-China Daily News and for the North-China Herald. Copies of the Daily News and the Herald are on file in the offices of Messrs. Crane-Debenham, who will be pleased to afford the fullest information to inquirers.

All Announcements in this column are charged at the rate of $3 per insertion.

BIRTH

WILLIAMS.—On September 10, 1937, at the International Hospital, Hankow, to JESSIE, wife of W. H. WILLIAMS, a daughter, ANNE PATRICIA. 9741

DEATH

MACDONALD.—On July 31, 1937, at his residence, Rockstone Cottage, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, ERNEST ALEXANDER MACDONALD, B.A., T.C.S., Commissioner (retired) Chinese Maritime Customs, eldest son of the late Rev. C. J. MacDonald, Castlekirke Co. Galway, and devoted and beloved husband of Isa MacDonald. Interred at the family burial ground, Aasleagh Co. Mayo, on August 5, 1937.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. C. GEORGE HOH and family wishes to thank their friends for the messages of sympathy and for the beautiful flowers sent during their recent bereavement.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

MASARYK PASSES

The passing of the Liberator of Czechoslovakia within less than two years of his resignation of the first Presidency of the Republic which he did so much to bring into existence marks the end of a great service to democratic progress. Not less than his statesmanship and unwavering pertinacity in working for the freedom of his people has been the foresight which enabled him with perfect confidence to pass on his mantle to his successor, Dr. Edmund Benes. For Thomas Garrigue Masaryk may have been the idol of Czechoslovakia, but he never assumed the dictator's role. He had built up the fabric of the young state by more than fifty years of devoted personal labour—many of them spent in exile—but the democratic principles by which he stood protected against the pitfalls of autocracy. For eighteen years he was the first citizen of a free country and the chief mentor of its progress. In the retirement now ended by death he remained an honoured figure and beloved Nestor, but the democratic institutions which he had founded continued to discharge the functions assigned to them. Dr. Benes, of peasant stock, just as Masaryk sprang from the ranks of industrialism, had been the Liberator's comrade and disciple and long before Masaryk had found it necessary to relinquish the Presidency, Benes had established himself as an outstanding figure in world diplomacy and a fitting successor to his chief. Czechoslovakia is going through difficult times, caught, as it were, between the two rival ideologies of Communism and Fascism, but the world's statesmanship will be bankrupt beyond redemption if she is not enabled to weather the storm. Ironically enough, her own successful struggle for the freedom of minorities has resulted in her finding her greatest problem in the handling of the German minority within her borders. It is complicated by the present vigour of German nationalism which not unnaturally has found strong expression among German Czechoslovakian citizens. Friends of both countries hope that the resultant difficulties may eventually be overcome.

In these days when the principles for which Masaryk strove are being so strongly assailed, the loss of his personality makes itself all the more tragically felt. After three centuries of subjection he brought his countrymen into the free pastures of liberty. Not content with that he was himself the impassioned champion of liberal causes which he saw endangered or involved in defeat in the chaos of post-war Europe. At Prague the railway station is named after President Woodrow Wilson whose term of office saw America lead the way in giving recognition to the creation of the Czechoslovakian Republic as one of the fundamental objects of the Great War then raging. The example of America was promptly followed by her Allies and Masaryk thus saw his dream in prospect of fulfilment. He lived to see the United States of America, with the sturdy democracies still left in Europe, manfully endeavouring to preserve the principles by which President Wilson was actuated when he engraved his name in the annals of the Republic then to be. The magnificent physique of the Liberator setting off intellectual gifts of exceptional distinction made him even in his lifetime a legendary figure. His elegance in attire, his professorial habits spoke eloquently of that disciplined democraticism which Czechoslovakia claims as the fundamental basis of her system. Against great odds Masaryk and now Benes have led their country of 15,000,000 people to achievements of solid worth. Industry is on a high standard of efficiency and accomplishment. Orderly domestic progress is the keynote. German critics nervous of the influences of Communism are prone to overlook the significance of Czechoslovakia's industrial advance and to lay more stress on the withdrawal of the aristocratic elements from civic responsibility. Masaryk never wavered in his Liberalism, nor does Dr. Benes change the tune. The people are peace-loving, industrious and desire to be left in that condition.

Yet it is clear that the solution of domestic problems by a new country in Czechoslovakia's position is by no means easy. As the leader of the Little Entente she at one time could firmly rest on the Covenant of the League as she surveyed the possibilities on her borders. Those days have passed. Her colleagues in the Danubian region have in one way or another had to bow the knee to the Rimmon of power-politics, as the weakness of the League manifested itself. In these circumstances Czechoslovakia's relations with Germany become of intense importance and it is in her handling of domestic problems as they affect the 2,000,000 Nazis of her 3,000,000 German citizens that those relations contributions to Oxford studies on religious matters. His Bampton Lectures of 1932 were followed in 1936 by the Warburton lectures will be influenced. Whether the firm liberalism of the Masaryk-Benes brand will be able to dispose of these difficulties remains to be seen. However ready the Czechoslovakian Government may be to ensure equality for minorities the task must be complicated when one of those minorities, albeit numerically one-seventh of the total population, is imbued with an extra-territorial allegiance which is apt to exact uncomfortable penalties. In the Cabinet are three Germans with Czech names but they are opponents of the political creed for which the majority German element stands. The Government has done much to mitigate the distress which unhappily hit the industrial districts of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire where the population was mainly German. Measures have, it is believed, reduced unemployment and so brought remedial influences to bear on the economic aspect of the Germans' grievances, but the legacy of old racial differences is now found in a discrimination against Germans in the award of contracts, the use of labour and public employment. The accepted policy of the Government ordains a gradual process of conciliation but with the rapid growth of the Nazi organization this receives constant criticism on the ground that it works far too slowly. Distrust of the intentions of Germany herself has handicapped the Benes Government in moving to meet these complaints, for it has to take into account the uneasiness of other groups of its political supporters. Moderate Germans are endeavouring to show the Government the way to overcome these complications by urging an extension of the process of consultation so that it is not confined solely to the German elements within the Government fold. If the spirit of Masaryk prevails Czechoslovakia should be able to consolidate her remarkable success, by giving all her German citizens the privileges for which he so long and ably strove in his campaign for liberation.

A WAR RECORD

Mr. R. G. Howe who arrived at Nanking yesterday, in company with Lt-Colonel W. A. Lovat-Fraser and Mr. E. Hall-Patch, seems to have had an uneventful journey despite the activities in progress in the war zone of the last twenty-four hours. No stranger to war, as a note in this column lately indicated, Mr. Howe might well have compared notes with Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen on the experiences of being wounded. As an officer of the British Army, Mr. Howe was serving with the Salonika Force and during a retreat from the Bulgarian army he was badly wounded by machine gun fire and left behind. He lay for forty-eight hours in a temperature of some twenty-five degrees of frost, was picked up, conveyed to a Bulgarian village and there hospitably nursed, his principal diet being milk. Within a month, despite the gravity of his wound and the long exposure to terrific cold, he recovered. In due course after the peace brought about his demobilization Mr. Howe entered the diplomatic service. It is thus a curious coincidence that he in his wartime experiences and his chief in the effort to avert war should be seriously wounded by the same type of weapon. Mr. Hall-Patch, who is also a veteran of the Great War, was very severely wounded in France where he commanded a battery of artillery.

TOO MODEST CRITICS

A large number of correspondents are still sending letters to the Editor for publication without complying with the rule which requires the submission of their names and addresses for purposes of identification. This rule does not imply that the names will be published and, of course, they will not be revealed, but it is not the practice of this journal to publish letters the writers of which cannot be identified by the Editor. This is obviously a necessary precaution to ensure good faith in the submission of arguments or views for the consideration of the public. It is true that many of these letters are highly critical of editorial policy but that would not necessarily preclude their publication did not their authors decide to veil their identity not only from the readers of the paper but also from the Editor himself.

THOSE AEROPLANES

The fact that President Roosevelt has forbidden the transport of arms and munitions to China and Japan in government-owned merchantmen raises the question as to what will happen to the Bellanca aeroplanes at present on board the ss. Wichita, which belongs to the U.S. Government, and consigned to China. Apparently they can at the present time be transferred to such non-government ships as are prepared to carry them under the conditions expressed by the President, namely at their own risk. So long as the Neutrality Act is not invoked there is no embargo on the export from the United States of that war material for which export licences are required, and it is supposed that such licence has been granted with regard to the cargo carried by the Wichita, and if a carrier can be found it may be brought on from San Pedro where the former ship will be stopped. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that even this ruling operates against Chinese interests, not because of any fault inherent in the President's prohibition, but because of the difficulty the Chinese will find in securing another vessel to bring the aeroplanes across the Pacific, the high freight rates which must inevitably be charged and the danger that even then the machines will never be allowed to reach their destination. It has been suggested that the Japanese authorities will not interfere with munitions of war carried to China in foreign bottoms. That might very well have been their intention at the time they made the statement, but to permit so formidable a shipment as the one in question to reach China would merely add another oddity to the long list of eccentricities already marking this war which is not a war.

THE "KING'S GUARDS"

The battalion of Italian troops sent to join the international defence force guarding the boundary of the Settlement belongs to a regiment which traces its history right back to the sixteenth century. Now known as the Savoy Grenadiers, the regiment was originally the Piedmont Grenadiers, and had the distinction of being part of the King's Guards. This old-established regiment was re-organized at the time of the Italo-Abyssinian campaign, when its name was changed to the Savoy Grenadiers. The regiment took part in the campaign, and after the fall of Addis Ababa was changed into a colonial regiment with its headquarters in the capital. Many of the 800 or so soldiers who arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday saw service in the Abyssinian campaign, and have been stationed there with the Italian garrison since the conclusion of hostilities. Others are new arrivals in Abyssinia, having arrived there only two or three months before the battalion set off for Shanghai. The officers of the Savoy Grenadiers are mostly from aristocratic families who for centuries have had their homes in Piedmont and Sardinia.

EVACUEES ADDRESSES

The British Consulate-General is in receipt of a fairly exhaustive list of addresses of Shanghai evacuees in Hongkong, and any one in need of information of this nature should apply between the hours of 9 to 12 and 2 to 4 to Mr. R. S. Heaney, the Vice-Consul in charge of the Passport Office.

BY ORDER.

9742

A STUDENT OF RELIGION

The death in an aeroplane accident on September 11 of Prebendary Burnett Hillman Streeter has been noted with deep regret by many people in China. Canon Streeter as he was best known—he was Cannon of Hereford from 1915 to 1934—was a great student of Buddhism and he visited the Far East in the autumn of 1931 in order to study various aspects of Buddhism in Japan. He visited China in 1929 when he was attending the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto. He took part here in conferences in Kuling and Shanghai and gave lectures with discussions to students in Peiping and Canton. He expressed his great appreciation of the experience thus gained for it enabled him, as he saw it, to study the result of the impingement of the intellectual life of the West on the immomerial civilization of China. Under the John Bampton Foundation Canon Streeter subsequently gave eight lectures in the University of Oxford in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. In these lectures he endeavoured to give a bird's-eye view of the origin, development and dominant conceptions of Buddhism and Christianity. His interest in comparative religion dating from a visit to India in 1913 was thus well sustained. Canon Streeter was a prolific writer and made many which were eventually produced in book form under the title of "The God Who Speaks." At the time of his death he was Provost at Queen's College, Oxford, an appointment which he had held since 1933. On retiring from the appointment of Fellow and Prelature of the same College held by him for 28 years. A man with a great sense of humour and deep scholarship Canon Streeter's untimely death inflicts a heavy loss on the University to which he belonged and in which he spent nearly the whole of his career. He entered Oxford originally as a scholar of Queen's College from King's College, London, and he became a Fellow and Dean of Pembroke College in 1899, leaving that appointment in 1905 to take up the fellowship at his own College. Mrs. Streeter, who was unfortunately killed with him in the accident, was formerly Miss Irene Louisa Rawlinson of Slough. They were married in 1910.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 16, 1877

From Tientsin:—The weather continues very dry, and in ordinary years the time for rain in sufficient quantities to wet the ground to a depth sufficient for planting, is now past. Hence the Chinese are feeling great anxiety in regard to the wheat for next year, which cannot be sown in the present condition of the ground. From different directions, and for a distance of 200 or more miles, the report is that, with a few exceptions of small tracts a few li in extent, the the small millet crop is almost nil, while the large millet will yield only three or fourth tenths of an ordinary crop. The general verdict is that the suffering will be much greater than last year. Beggars are beginning to put in a too frequent appearance on our streets. From some places there are also rumours of robberies and brigandage being quite frequent, and increasing to an alarming extent. In one section, about 250 li S.W., of this, it is said that the regular "fairs" held over this part of China about once in seven days for the exchange and sale of house and farm products more especially, have been discontinued, for the reason that the peasants cannot carry their articles along the roads with any degree of safety, so infested are they with thieves.

THE WEATHER

The temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai, for 24 hours ending 7 p.m.

Yesterday	Min.	69.5	Max.	77.5
Same date, 1936	Min.	72.0	Max.	85.5

Rainfall 0.86

Siccawei Recording:—

Yesterday	Min.	67.8	Max.	77.7
Same date 1936	Min.	73.6	Max.	84.9

Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 14th:—Normal and steady pressure over China and Korea: rising over Japan. Northerly to easterly winds along the China Coast. Cloudy and showery in the Lower Yangtze Valley. Fine elsewhere in China.

State on the morning of the 15th:—Misty weather with showers. Calm of wind. Normal and rising pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy and fine weather with north-westerly to north-easterly winds around Shantung. Cloudy with showers and north-westerly to north-easterly winds or breezes in the Yangtze Valley: north-easterly to south-easterly along the Coast to the south of the Saddles. Moderate cyclonic circulation with rain around Kiusiu. A typhoon to the north of Palau is apparently advancing west-north-westward.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Limbless Soldiers and Sailors Fund.—
From Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Cock $5.00
in memory of Mrs. Allan Youngson.

SEVERE FIGHTING CONTINUES IN KIANGWAN SECTOR

Japanese Claim Advances at Several Points: Loss of Lotien Admitted by Chinese

NORTH STATION AREA HEAVILY POUNDED

SEVERE fighting was reported by the Japanese Army last night to be in progress in the Kiangwan sector and east of Lichiatsai, on the north bank of Woosung Creek. Japanese forces, an Army communique said, were slowly advancing from the Yuehpu-Yanghang area southward and from Woosung in a south-westerly direction.

Chinese positions at Liuchiahang and Kuchiatsai were again bombarded by Japanese artillery.

The Kawanami detachment, the communique claimed, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon captured "important" Chinese defence works at the Yangchia bridge, near Luchiachang, and continued its advance.

Other Chinese positions in the vicinity of North Fanching, northwest of Yanghang, were taken, according to the communique, by the Kakiuchi detachment, which started its drive from Wangtsaopan, later turning to Miaotsun.

The Ishii detachment, the communiqué said, continued its advance along the north bank of the Woosung Creek, and was in close vicinity of "very strong" Chinese positions east of Lichiatsai.

Severe Fighting

Severe fighting was in progress in the area late yesterday afternoon.

The infantry advance was supported by the Okado artillery unit, which subjected the Chinese positions to a heavy bombardment.

Another Japanese detachment, "advancing rapidly," was attacking Chinese lines north of Kiangwan, where severe fighting was in progress late yesterday, the communique said.

Bluejackets Also

In a communique issued earlier in the evening, the headquarters of the Third Fleet announced that the blue jackets of the Landing Party had successfully repelled a series of Chinese attacks, made under the cover of darkness, and were, in their turn, launching an attack on the Chinese positions in the vicinity of Kiangwanchen.

The Landing Party's lines, according to the communique, ran last night through the Chungteh Girls' School, North of Hongkew Park, the Yuehtung Middle School and the Tahua farm.

The Chinese positions, the statement added, were heavily shelled by Japanese field batteries and the heavy guns of Japanese men-of-war on the river.

Bombing Pootung

Chinese defence works in Pootung, Kiangwanchen and all along the front were bombed throughout the day by Japanese naval 'planes.

The Japanese hospital ship Asahi Maru, the statement asserted, was again fired upon by Chinese troops off Hsikou, in Pootung. The attackers' guns, the communique said, were immediately silenced by fire from Japanese warships.

Lotien Captured

Lotien, the small village fifteen kilometres from Paoshan, which had been the centre of contention between the opposing forces since the landing of the enemy on August 23 at Siaochuansa, had fallen into Japanese hands after three weeks heroic defence by Chinese forces, a Chinese military spokesman declared at the press conference this evening.

The Japanese troops entered Lotien yesterday, the spokesman said, and apparently to wreak vengeance on the village for its stubborn defence, set fire to what remained of the place.

Japanese troops to the north of Lotien, the spokesman said, now number approximately 6,000 men.

Recounting circumstances leading to the fall of the village, the spokesman said the battle for Lotien began in the early morning of September 13. Japanese troops, amply supplied with tanks and other mechanized units, advanced toward the village in three columns. The advance was preceded by artillery and aerial bombardment of long duration.

Taking the Paoshan-Lotien highway as their centre, the three Japanese columns approached Lotien from the east, but were repulsed in the first attack.

Guns on Sulichiao

Towards evening, Japanese guns concentrated on a small sector in the neighbourhood of Sulichiao and succeeded in destroying the defence work, enabling their infantry to push through the line.

At the same time, about 800 Japanese with four armoured cars crossed the creek at Siaochinche. While this attack from the east was proceeding, another force launched an offensive from the north of Lotien.

The main line, according to the spokesman, was still maintained by the Chinese troops, who had thrown back the attackers on the right, but a number of Japanese succeeded in entering Lotien and set fire to the ruined houses. Fierce fighting, the spokesman continued, was proceeding on this sector.

Moving to Yanghang, the spokesman said the line running north to south with Yunganchiao as its centre was attacked by Japanese troops throughout yesterday and last night. Here the Japanese attack was supported by intense bombing from the air.

South of the Yanghang-Liuhang highway, he continued, the Japanese succeeded in capturing several small villages but a vigorous counter-attack by the Chinese restored the original positions.

The Chinese counter-attacked in heavy rain, and they pushed forward so quickly that the Japanese were taken by surprise and by mid-night they were driven out of the new line they had occupied.

Girls' School Attacked

Shifting to another theatre of fighting, the spokesman said the Japanese last night attacked the Aikuo Girls School position west of the Shanghai-Woosung railway and slightly to the north-west of the Hongkew Swimming Pool. They were repulsed but the area behind the school was heavily bombarded.

Coming to the scene nearer Shanghai, the spokesman revealed that at two to four o'clock yesterday afternoon Japanese artillery in Yangtszepoo started a heavy bombardment of Chinese positions along the North Station. The damage so far done, he said, could not yet been ascertained.

(Continued on page 8)

North of Creek Foreigners May Remove Effects

Special Arrangements Made with Japanese Command

FOUR DAYS ASSIGNED FOR SPECIFIED AREAS

Special arrangements have been made to enable foreign residents of Settlement areas north of the Soochow Creek to remove clothing and personal effects from their premises. On presentation of certificates from their consulates, they will be permitted into the areas stipulated below at certain times during four days beginning to-day. The full notice issued by the Shanghai Municipal Police follows:—

The following regulations have been issued by the Japanese Naval Officer in command of Hongkew Area in regard to removal of articles of clothing and other personal effects from premises located in the Settlement north of the creek and occupied by Japanese or foreigners (Chinese excluded). The regulations shall take effect as from September 16.

1.—Nature of articles permitted.—Clothing and bedding only.

2.—Regulations and other particulars to be observed at the time of transportation:

September 16 and 17

LOCALITY

Area north of Kashing Road and Chimei Road and south of Landing Party Headquarters.

ROUTE TO BE TAKEN

Both Japanese and foreigners to travel via Dixwell Road.

September 17

LOCALITY

Area north of Kashing Road and Chimei Road and south of Landing Party Headquarters.

ROUTE TO BE TAKEN

Foreigners to travel via Dixwell Road.

September 18

LOCALITY

Area in the Settlement bound on the west by Kashing Road, Hongkew Creek and Chimei Road, and on the east by Yangtszepoo Creek.

ROUTE TO BE TAKEN

Via Broadway, Yangtszepoo Road and Kashing Road.

September 19

LOCALITY

Area in the Settlement east of Yangtszepoo Creek.

ROUTE TO BE TAKEN

Via Yangtszepoo Road.

Hongkew Areas

Those wishing to remove articles of clothing from premises located in Hongkew Areas, i.e. the area bound by Soochow Creek, Hongkew Creek, Range Road and North Szechuen Road, may do so between September 16 and September 19 between stipulated hours.

The stipulated hours are between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m., and in the afternoon between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

All those proceeding to one street shall assemble together as far as possible and removal shall be carried out under the supervision of members of the Japanese Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police and Japanese Consular Police.

A Warning

Warning to persons taking advantage of the above permission:—

1.—Foreigners wishing to avail themselves of this permission to visit their homes must first obtain valid certificates from their respective consulates.

2.—No-one shall be permitted to linger behind in the war zone after he has completed his business.

3.—Anyone behaving in a suspicious manner shall be detained and any articles removed by such person shall be confiscated.

4.—No-one shall be permitted to inspect premises other than his own for the purpose of ascertaining the damages on behalf of a third party.

5.—Permission for removal of articles from the areas specified above may be cancelled at any time should the exigencies of war operations necessitate such a step.

6.—Evacuees proceed to the areas entirely on their own risk and no responsibility whatsoever shall be accepted by the Japanese Command against war risk.

H.M. Consulate-General Issues Notice

In order to deal with these regulations this journal is informed that H.B.M. Consulate-General will be open from 8 a.m. to-day. In order to expedite the issue of the necessary passes, it is strongly suggested that applicants should beforehand decide the quantity and nature of packages covering their effects, such as, bedding, clothing, blankets and the like which they wish to remove. Motor trucks will be made available at H.B.M. Consulate-General for the removal of property at the individual applicant's expense.

JAPANESE LANDING FIELD ON POOTUNG COAST

Nanking, Sept. 15.

The beach opposite Pailungkang, on the coastal fringe of Pootung, has been turned into a landing field by the Japanese according to a communiqué issued by the Ministry of War to-night.

Redoubling their espionage activities in Shanghai, says the communiqué, the Japanese have increased their "special service" budget by Y.4,000,000.—Central News.

HOW THE CIVIC CENTRE BEARS ITS BATTLE SCARS

"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Top left: Japanese occupancy: a field gun near the Administrative Building. Top right:—The complete destruction of the east wing of the Museum. Lower:—Two views of the Administrative Building as it stands to-day.

Foreign Admirals Send Petition To Opposing Forces

Planes Requested to Avoid Flying Over Settlement

DANGER TO CIVILIANS EMPHASIZED

An important message signed by the local naval authorities of five foreign nations and intended to put a stop to the casualties resulting in the Settlement and Concession from air raids, was sent jointly yesterday to Mr. O. K. Yui, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, and Vice-Admiral K. Hasegawa, Commander of the Third Fleet, on board the Idzumo.

It is felt that the killing and injuring of innocent non-combatants in the Settlement and Concession would cease if Chinese and Japanese planes would cease flying over the Settlement and the Concession thereby attracting anti-aircraft fire which is proving the greatest source of danger. No part of the city is safe from anti-aircraft shrapnel and bullets at present.

The message reads as follows:

Official Petition

"For the past month the population of the International Settlement south of Soochow Creek and the French Concession have been subjected to the dangers of anti-aircraft fire and many people have been killed and wounded.

"This danger is brought about by planes of both of the opposing forces flying over or very close to the International Settlement. Under such circumstances it is inevitable that a large amount of the anti-aircraft missiles land in the Settlement with the resultant killing and wounding of large numbers of non-combatants who are taking no part in this unhappy strife.

"We request and urge that steps be taken by those in command of the Japanese forces to prevent their planes from flying over or near the International Settlement and to direct their anti-aircraft fire in such a manner as to avoid further killing of innocent non-combatants.

List of Signatories

The signatories of the joint message, which in each case stated that similar representations were being made to the other side, are Admiral H. E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Admiral Sir Charles Little, Commander-in-Chief of the British China Fleet, Vice-Admiral Jules Le Bigot, Commander-in-Chief of French Naval Forces in the Far East, Captain Alberto Da Zara, Italian Naval Commander in the Orient, and Lieut.-Comdr. J. Houtsmuller, Senior Netherlands Naval Officer in Shanghai.

FRENCH SHIP TAKING 400 TO-MORROW

D'Artagnan Due at Woosung To-day from Kobe

Four hundred people will sail from Shanghai to-morrow in the Messageries Maritimes ss. D'Artagnan for Hongkong and Marseilles. The French liner will arrive at the Woosung anchorage to-day from Kobe. The outgoing passengers will gather at the French Bund to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock to be carried down the Whangpoo River in the Scot I and the French sloop Dumont D'Urville.

Incoming passengers and mail from Japan will be brought back from Woosung in the same tender and sloop which should arrive alongside the Customs Jetty between 4 and 5 p.m. to-morrow.

From Hongkong and Swatow to-morrow, the Indo-China S.N. Co. ss. Leesang is expected to arrive alongside the Peking Road Jetty with mail and probably a few passengers. From northern ports, the ss. Fausang, also of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., is due here on Sunday. She will be arriving from Tientsin, Chefoo and Tsingtao.

CIVIC CENTRE SMASHED BUT NOT BEYOND REDEMPTION

Main Structure Holed and Fire-Blackened: Museum Wing Totally Destroyed

KWANGYIN, Goddess of Mercy, smashed from her pedestal and lying amid the interior ruins of the Museum; smoke streams still blackening the gorgeously decorated facade of the Administration Building and whirling out of the gaping holes in its great green roof; flames crackling like gunfire as they consumed lesser structures of the young city that was to have grown into the Chinese cultural interpretation of Greater Shanghai....There was a deep irony in the war picture of the Kiangwan Civic Centre shown yesterday by the Japanese to foreign pressmen.

But it must be said that the part destruction was completely reconcilable with war at long range and from the air; of defence and dislodgement: the skull-duggery of malicious destruction seemingly had played no part in the havoc. Indeed the pounding to which the area had been subjected during the past month brought wonderment that the damage has not been even greater. The shell wounds and bullet rashes could be mended with an artist builder's surgery. Here and there a wing would have to be re-built but in the main it would rather be a matter of refurbishing than of rebuilding when the hand of time again becomes constructive in China.

In a most roundabout route to the Civic Centre the cavalcade of cars headed along Pingliang and Point Roads, revealing to the newcomers to Shanghai the commercial carnage that had overtaken those once so crowded areas. A track that had hurriedly been widened and strengthened into a military road led through fields whose crops had undoubtedly been scores of dead in the past few days.

Strong Japanese Occupancy

What they had won the Japanese were holding strongly. Everywhere were dugouts and little bastions, always so perfectly camouflaged that even from the ground level only the movement of the soldiers showed them not to be grave-mounds or little heaps of vegetation. Many of them had no doubt harboured Chinese guerillas a day or so before and it was very evident how use of the country could allow sections to halt companies, platoons to impede battalions and yet be so scattered as to be moderately safe from obliteration by artillery or bombs.

The retreat of the Chinese forces had stopped in several strategic points the construction of "pill-boxes". Immensely strong foundations had been laid and the bent steel rods for reinforcing lay about but the concrete bags were absent from the scene.

It may comfort members of the Far Eastern Racecourse to know that the stand is still intact save for a dismal droop in one corner of the roof. On the adjoining public stand a shell has acted with the devastating effect of a giant battering ram on the wooden rear of the building.

Stripped of its wings and propeller, a Curtis Hawk fighter lay where it had come down near the three-quarter mile post. A shrapnel burst beside the cockpit told the story of a pilot with his life blood draining yet still preserving the instinct to bring his machine down safely in his own lines. The engine was intact and so were two torpedo-like bombs nearby, each with tiny propellers on the nose and guiding fins behind. A stake inscribed with Chinese characters needed no interpretation for the around-the-world danger sign of "Keep Away."

Fear of Land Mines

As the party left, a little Japanese seaplane swooped vulture-like over the fallen war-bird and then soared away on some errand of death. The party made gingerly progress through the dense grass on receiving the caution, "don't fall heavily if you trip over any wire". Many of the world's leading papers would have been short of a special correspondent if a Chinese booby-trap had gone up. The evacuation of the district must have been swift and perfectly carried out for there were no signs of flight, of circles of shells where lone details had fought their solitary rear-guard action to the bitter last. A coolie's possessions were beside the road. Had fear demanded flying feet unhampered or was his body hidden in the crop?

In their retreat the Chinese had closed one at least of the back gates. The creek bridge leading to Kiangwan had been destroyed by fire but enough beams were left to support planks for a footway. Beyond, the Civic Centre was in the hands of the Japanese. There were no signs of final assault and capture with bayonet and rifle butt. The pockmarks on the buildings were from shrapnel only. Beside the unfinished framework of the hospital flames roared through the woodwork of several subsidiary buildings.

Museum a War Relic

The museum, with its classical Chinese top of gold and red and modern Western base, had become practically a war relic in itself. Its east wing was a fragment of crumpled concrete and steel. Rain through shell holes had flooded the floors and formed a pulpy carpet of things strewn from shelves and cases that had once held treasures, though it was said that most of the highly prized objects had been removed before the retreat.

In one room lay in grotesque postures the naked bodies of women of all nations. Before their finery had been stripped from their plaster bodies they had evidently been some Oriental representation of Madame Taussaud's tableau "how the rest of the world dresses."

Aviation Building Escapes

Save that every window had been broken by concussion, the Aviation building had escaped the bombardment. One would have thought that its proportions, shaped aeroplane fashion, would have made it a natural target. Its roof top now shelters a Japanese observation post. The Library Building did not appear to have been harmed overmuch beyond superficial scars.

A little Japanese flag marked the Administration building as a headquarters. There was no flag of conquest on the structure as had previously been reported. There was no need for such a symbol of occupancy with the neighbouring ground so active with Japanese paraphernalia of war—tanks, motor lorries, gun limbers and scores of army horses. The crews of three small field pieces had rigged a decking of ground sheets into waterproof shelters beneath which they were busily filling in post-cards—probably of the Civic Centre in its happier days.

Administration Building Suffers

The once beautiful Administration Building had paid dearly for its heroic domination of the Kiangwan landscape. More than a score of shells, fortunately of the variety that pierce without fracturing, had burst through its porcelain roofing. Smoke from a fire that seemed to have devoured the interior gallery of the building still curled about the facade whose rainbow decoration showed in odd gay patches through the black scorch marks. Beside the eastern wing a bomb had blasted a huge excavation in the ground and bitten hundreds of lumps from the white wall with its shower of metal. Some super marksman had neatly decapitated half a dozen little gargoyles perched on one of the eves of the roof. The full mural beauty of the huge main room on the ground floor was intact and well guarded by Japanese soldiers.

There was no sound of near-at-hand fighting during the inspection. Occasionally there could be heard the distant boom of shelling. The guides declared that the Chinese lines were a full two miles away. They may have been even farther, beyond earshot even, for in the space of an hour there was no crackle of a rifle bullet.

Britain Seeks Authority For Palestine Plan

Mr. Eden Suggests Further Inquiry Missions

LONDON STILL FREE TO ADJUST PROGRAMME

Geneva, Sept. 14.

The British Government was not committed to any point of detail or to any definite scheme of partition, emphasized Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, in a speech to-day during a discussion by the League Council of the Mandate Commission's report on Palestine.

All he asked at present was that the British Government be authorized to proceed to work out the details of such a scheme, if possible, in co-operation with the representatives of both Jews and Arabs. No scheme, he added, would be put into effect without the approval of the Council.

Following Mr. Eden's speech, the Council, at a private meeting, appointed a committee consisting of M. Antonescu (Rumania), M. Munters (Latvia) and Dr. R. J. Sandler (Sweden) to draft a resolution for submission, if possible, to the next meeting of the Council.

It it understood that the resolution will authorize Britain to proceed with proposals for a definite settlement of the question on lines of the Royal Commission's report, and will urge that a report be presented as quickly as possible.

Negotiating Mission

The procedure the British Government had in mind, if the Council generally approved the policy he outlined, Mr. Eden declared, was to appoint another special body to visit Palestine and negotiate with Arabs and Jews, and to submit to the British Government proposals for a detailed scheme of partition.

This body would advise, in due course, in regard to the provisional boundaries of the proposed Arab and Jewish states and the new British mandated area, and also undertake financial and other enquiries for which the Royal Commission had recommended the appointment of a financial commission.

Later, a final detailed boundary demarcation commission would have to be appointed.

As far as can be gathered, the idea is that it would be largely a departmental commission which would go to Palestine as quickly as possible. It is estimated that if all goes well the report might be ready about January.

Foreign Support

M. Yvon Delbos, the French Foreign Minister, paid a tribute to the frank, loyal and impartial attitude of Britain.

In view of the conjectural character of the solution proposed, he said, he must reserve the attitude of his government to the final scheme until it had been submitted.

Col. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, emphasized that the Polish Government would make every effort to ensure that Palestine, whatever its future regime, should absorb immigrants to its maximum capacity.

Mr. Jordan, of New Zealand, supported Mr. Eden's proposal.—Reuter.

Arabs Reject Partition

Jerusalem, Sept. 15.

The partition of Palestine and the creation of a Jewish state is emphatically rejected by the Arab High Committee in a telegram addressed to the League of Nations yesterday. The telegram moreover demands the recognition of the Arabs' right to enjoy complete independence in their own country, the cessation of the attempts to create a Jewish national home and the prohibition of the Jewish immigration and the sale of land to Jews. The telegram also proposes that Britain should relinquish the mandate over Palestine and suggests as a compensation that an amity pact be concluded between Britain and the Palestine Arab state.—Trans-Ocean.

The Egyptian Government is planning a great Islamic exhibition in 1939 in connection with the 1,000th anniversary of the Egyptian capital.

Canadians Now Seeking to Ban Arms Shipments

U.S. State-Owned Ships Are Neutralized

SS. WICHITA TO BE HELD UP IN SAN PEDRO

Ottawa, Sept. 14.

Claiming that "Canadian economy is rapidly becoming a part of Japan's war machine," the National Executive of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, in a statement to-day, urges the application of Canadian neutrality legislation to the Sino-Japanese conflict.

It cites the vastly increased trade with Japan compared with a year ago, declares that Japanese militarists are more and more depending on Canada for supplies, and calls on the Government to ban shipments of war materials.—Reuter.

U.S. Shipping Policy

Washington, Sept. 14.

The Government would shortly issue a new statement concerning American shipping in the Far East, President Roosevelt told a press conference to-day. The disturbed conditions in the Mediterranean and the Far East, he added, were occupying most of his time.

President Roosevelt has already forbidden Government-owned merchantmen to transport arms and ammunition to China and Japan. Other merchantment flying the American flag have been plainly warned that if they attempt to carry arms to China and Japan, they do so at their own risk.

In a statement to-day after conferring with Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and others, President Roosevelt made it clear that the new warning to shipping did not signify that the Government was invoking the Neutrality Act.

The Government's policy over the invocation of the Act, he declared, remained on a 24-hour basis.

The Chief Executive pointed out that arms, ammunition and other war material, which were the subject of the warning, were those for which export licences were required and which would be subject to an embargo immediately the Neutrality Act was invoked.

One of the vessels affected by the ban to-day is the Government-owned ss. Wichita which is en route to the Far East from Baltimore with nineteen bombers. It is presumed that the Wichita will be instructed not to proceed further when she calls at San Diego for refuelling.

Political circles believe that President Roosevelt's action presages an early invocation of the Neutrality Act.—Reuter.

Avoiding Involvement

Washington, Sept. 14.

It was believed here to-day that President Roosevelt's order primarily concerned the Wichita which is due to arrive at San Pedro on Wednesday. It is to refuel there and then proceed to the Orient, carrying bombing planes. Indications were that the chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, Mr. Joseph B. Kennedy, had ordered the Wichita halted at San Pedro but the Commission was unable to say definitely whether the Wichita would be prevented from proceeding to the Orient.

It was believed to-day's statement was designed to mininize the chances of involvement of the United States.—United Press.

Ship Leaves for Dairen

Richmond, Calif., Sept. 14.

The Norwegian oil tanker Ferncastle headed out through the Golden Gate to-day with a full load of petroleum for Dairen. Hoping to forestall possible attack in the Sino-Japanese war zone, huge Norwegian flags have been painted on the sides and deck of the vessel.—United Press.

Washington Reaction

Washington, Sept. 14.

Officials said to-day that a formal and specific decision on the ss. Wichita was awaiting arrival of the vessel in San Pedro on Wednesday.

The ship is government-owned but under charter to the Roosevelt Steamship Company. Officials noted that President Roosevelt had not forbidden the Wichita to proceed to Manila where the planes could be transferred to a private American vessel or ship of another nationality. The Wichita may even take her cargo of planes to Hongkong. Likewise, the President's order also did not affect 500 tons of barbed wire aboard the Wichita.

The action was regarded as being designed to satisfy the clamorous section of public opinion demanding invocation of the Neutrality Act. The President, it was believed, desired to postpone invocation as long as possible.

Experts commented that the proclamation, in effect, gives assistance to Japan.

The Chinese Ambassador, Dr. C. T. Wang, declined to comment pending instructions from Nanking.—United Press.

CONCERT TO AID THE REFUGEE FUND

Effort at Nanking Theatre Next Sunday

The Shanghai Municipal Council gave its approval to-day to the holding of a special concert by the Municipal Orchestra on Sunday, September 19, at 5.15 p.m. at the Nanking Theatre, in aid of the fund being raised by the Committee Co-ordinating the Work of Evacuating Refugees.

The concert is made possible by the generous co-operation of the management of the Nanking Theatre and with the support and approval of the authorities of the French Concession as well as the Shanghai Municipal Council. Maestro Paci will act as Conductor; Miss Tamara Chumanova, Soprano and Mr. Leo Itkis, Pianist, will appear as soloists; and the programme will include works by Tchaikovsky, Ravel, Rachmaninoff and Rimsky-Korsokoff. The entrance fees will be $1.50 and $1 for the circle, and $1 and fifty cents for stalls.

The management of the Nanking Theatre has agreed to bear all the expenses in connection with the use of the theatre. The full programme will be published later.

TATUNG FALLS TO KWANTUNG ARMY ATTACKS

Tsangchow Now Menaced By Tsinpu Advance

KALGAN AGAIN LOST

Chinese Dislodged from Chienchuntai

Nanking, Sept. 14.

The latest reports received here to-night indicate that Chinese troops have evacuated Tatung.

The regiment which was defending the city was withdrawn by two sections, one going northward and the other southward. A small vanguard of Japanese troops entered the city.

Meanwhile, it is learned that although Chinese troops entered Kalgan this morning, they were compelled to retreat after a severe Japanese counter-attack.—Reuter.

The Fall Of Kuan

Peiping, Sept. 15.

Following their new offensive to the south of Peiping along a line west of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, the Japanese claim to have captured Kuan, thirty miles south of Peiping and the keypoint of the Chinese positions on the south-west bank of the Hun river, this morning.

Severe fighting preceded the fall of Kuan. The offensive was launched yesterday along a nine-mile front with the object of turning the flank of the Chinese forces which, for three weeks, have held up the Japanese advance along the Peiping-Hankow Railway at Lianghsien.

Crossing the Hun river under cover of an artillery and aerial bombardment, the Japanese advanced in a south-westerly direction against the Chinese lines stretching east of the Railway, from Changancheng through Yangtsun to Kuan.

The Chinese vigorously resisted, but the Japanese advance was only temporarily delayed. Japanese cavalry, ploughing through muddy fields in the face of hot machine-gun and rifle fire, played a conspicuous part in the action.—Reuter.

Chinese Denial

Paoting, Sept. 15.

Kuan is still in Chinese hands, Japanese reports to the contrary.—Central News.

Prince Kanin's Praises

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

A telegraphic message of congratulation was dispatched to-day by Field Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin, chief of the Army general-staff, to Gen. Kenkichi Uyeda, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, on the singular successes attained by the Kwantung Army at Tatung yesterday.—Domei.

Japanese Nearing Tsangchow

Peiping, Sept. 15.

After defying Japanese attempts to dislodge them for over two weeks, Chinese troops entrenched in the Chienchuntai mountains, about 30 miles west of Peiping, have been finally routed, according to a Japanese military announcement.

The Japanese troops, the communique adds, fought their way up steep rugged slopes in the face of a withering fire. The nature of the countryside neutralized the superior Japanese armaments. Even aircraft action proved futile.

The Japanese also claim the capture of Hsingchi, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, ten miles north of Tsangchow. Chinese reinforcements are reported to have been rushed up to positions in front of Tsangchow.—Reuter.

Charhar Border Cleared

Tientsin, Sept. 14.

Hsingchichen, ten kilometres south of Tientsin, on the Tientsin-Pukow railway, was captured shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the Numada and Nagano detachments of the Japanese Army, headquarters of the North China Garrison announced at 10 o'clock this morning.

A spokesman for the Tientsin Garrison revealed this evening that the large body of Chinese troops which fled deeper into Shansi Province from Kwangming, near the Charhar border last night, was composed of three divisions of the Shansi Army in addition to a detachment of Chinese Communist troops.

In a further announcement made by Garrison headquarters this afternoon, it was disclosed that the Chinese troops, engaged in constructing entrenchments on the right bank of the Yungting River, were retreating to Changancheng, approximately 20 kilometers south of Huangtsun, near Peiping.

Japanese forces, the announcement added, also drove the Chinese from their positions in the walled town of Kuan, in Hopei Province, at noon to-day.

The announcement also stated that 20 military supply trains composed of more than 200 cars, were destroyed by Japanese aircraft which bombed the railway junction of the Ping-Han and Cheng-Tai railways at Shihchiachwang, in western Hopei. The trains were filled with Chinese soldiers and military provisions including arms and munitions. One bomb dropped by a Japanese plane, the statement said, made a direct hit on a gasoline tank, causing a terrific explosion.—Domei.

Hopei Towns Bombed

Paoting, Sept. 15.

Japanese planes bombed three Hopei towns yesterday, according to reports reaching here to-day.

Yesterday morning, 28 Japanese machines dropped about 100 bombs over Shihchiachuang, near the Hopei-Shansi border, killing more than 20 person and wounding 30 others.

In the afternoon, six planes raided Kaopeitien, a railway town between Paoting and Chochow on the Peiping-Hankow Railway. Scores of bombs were dropped, but the resultant damage was slight.

The Japanese planes also visited Paoting and Hsushui, north of Paoting. The planes also dropped pamphlets.—Central News.

Jungcheng Harbour Entered

Tsinan, Sept. 15.

One Japanese aircraft carrier, two gunboats and two submarines made a sudden appearance in the Jungcheng Harbour yesterday. Upon their arrival, squadron of five enemy planes were seen reconnoitring the harbour.—Central News.

LIFE ON A WHARF UNDER FIRE

Bands of Britons Keep the Flag Flying in Pootung: Cargo Delivered Under Difficulties

SINCE the beginning of hostilities a band of Britons have been living on a British wharf of the Pootung side, with Chinese troops a few hundred yards to their rear and the menacing guns of the Japanese navy overlooking them from the river.

Only for a few days, when Chinese air raids terrorized Shanghai and set the world wondering what was going to happen next, were they evacuated. Immediately it was possible to gauge the dangers and it was realized that they were not quite so great as was thought at first, the band returned. And since then they have guarded property and goods worth millions, themselves short-staffed, cut off from telephonic communication with their friends in Shanghai, and having to cope with the problem of thousands of refugees who have taken shelter in their property and want feeding and policing and elementary teaching in sanitary precautions.

All the men are former officers of the mercantile marine. The tradition of that marine is in their bones. Their "carrying on" while shrapnel was pattering on the corrugated iron of their godowns and while bombs burst around them preserves the tradition's best features.

They were too busy to be greatly affected by the first wave of disorganization that followed "Bloody Saturday," August 14, in Shanghai; for the property of another British firm immediately beside them was hit by a bomb and went up in a roar of flames. Incidentally that property, too, has been guarded by a Briton since the war began—but that is another story.

Business Gets Done

Routine for the next few days was abnormal. The business of the wharf had to be done. Vessels tied alongside had to be cleared. Women folk had to be sent to Hongkong. Crowds of refugees which flocked into the compound had to be dealt with. The Chinese wharf police had left the place to its fate almost from the start, creating the problem of controlling the hordes of panic-stricken coolies and peasants who had invaded the premises. But one by one these problems were dealt with, and before Shanghai had settled down to the realization that this affair was likely to be long, the organization of the wharf had been adjusted and was limping ahead as well as the circumstances permitted. Since then it has steadily improved, and the wharf guardians are able to boast legitimately that they were the first to deliver cargo to Shanghai—and are still making regular deliveries at a cost which wipes out all thought of "profiteering."

A representative of the "North-China Daily News" was able to visit the wharf and see for himself what was being done. The godowns were closed and padlocked. Their red sides were scarred with shrapnel bullets, and many thick glass windows had been shattered. One godown showed the signs of a shell which had gone through its roof and burst inside, doing "extraordinailty little damage," according to the guide. The hole had been repaired, and it was necessary to look closely where it had been.

Refugee Problem

The back of one of the godowns had been cleared as a shelter for refugees, of whom only a few hundred remained. The rest had been evacuated to Shanghai in small batches, day by day, as the wharf's ferry service was able to resume a limited business.

"One of our troubles," said the wharf manager as he stood looking down on the men, women, and children who were still left, "has been to stop these people coming back. When we have an air raid about here, they all want to go to Shanghai, and we are glad to see them go. But then Shanghai has an air raid and they all want to come back. Many of them have come back, stowed away on our tenders. So we have had to start a system of passes for those who can come back, and make those who want to go to Shanghai promise that they'll stay there—or at any rate not try to return here."

Just down river from the wharf property is a creek running inland into Pootung. The Chinese have sunk a lighter near the mouth of the creek, but that has not prevented one of the Japanese river gunboats, now out of a job on the Yangtze, from sometimes nosing in and machine-gunning the foreshore of the village just behind. Chinese in plain-clothes could be seen on this foreshore. They were apparently soldiers who had resumed their civilian attire as the best means of evading the attentions of the Japanese air force.

A Regular Farm-yard

The wharf property extends something like a quarter of a mile along the river front and several hundred yards inland. Behind the godowns which face the river are some vacant plots of land, overgrown with lush green grass. On the plots are innumerable chickens, many of which have been brought in by refugee peasants, a few ducks, a mare and her foal, a couple of hacks, a donkey, and goats past counting. Many of these goats are also refugees, and they have a trick of suddenly disappearing, leaving no trace but a pleasing smell from cooking pots.

Behind these again are the foreign residences, a short row of houses with lawns and vegetable gardens. Only one of these residences is now fully occupied, that of the manager which has been turned into a mess where all foreigners on the wharf feed and most sleep.

Regulations on the wharf property are strict. By agreement with the Chinese on one side and with the Japanese on the other no one is permitted to climb on to roofs or on to the water tower to observe the war. Communications with both sides are reduced to the essential minimum. Neutrality is observed in a way which would please the "peace organizations" now clamouring in another country.

Tennis Under Bombing

Routine on the wharf begins early. Those members of the foreign staff who are needed in the Shanghai office leave by the 8.30 a.m. tender; the others are by that time at their desks. In the late afternoon the office workers return and the party assemble for tea and tennis on the manager's lawn. Tennis while the Japanese are bombing Chinese positions not five hundred yards away! You can understand why sometimes a simple shot is sent into the net. But generally speaking the holders of the fort have become so inured to these air raids that they do not even bother to look up while they are on.

Not always, of course. Once or twice a Japanese bomber has zoomed so low and so close that it looked as if he had mistaken his objective. In cases like these there is a swift disappearance of flannel-clad players into the house.

The garden is also temporarily being used as a chicken-run, the birds scuttering about the feet of the tennis players, as indifferent to the game as they are to the bombing. They are not the birds which the foreign staff owned before the trouble began. These were given to Chinese watchmen when the foreign staff left for the few days they were away. They are a miscellaneous collection of all ages and sizes, but they seem to be having a good time.

"Here's a thing that will interest your Country Diarist," said the manager, pointing to a couple of young birds that looked as bare as a Port Said picture postcard. "They were just like that a month ago, and they haven't been able to grow any feathers yet. Perhaps it's a result of the bombing."

The Dog Tigger

Then there is the dog Tigger. Tigger is a wire-haired fox terrier with a permanent quarrel with, but a great respect for, goats: and the mission in life to chase every wonk out of the compound. That morning Tigger had had a brush with a large wonk and had been pushed into the river. One of the loadahs from a lighter dived in after him and rescued him, which, considering everything—the bodies in the river and the strong sweep of the current—should entitle him to a medal.

The parties which have made daily journeys between Shanghai and the wharf have had thrills in plenty. More than once they have been caught between Chinese and Japanese fire. Shells from the Chinese in Pootung have dropped close, while the Japanese reply has screeched over their heads. There is a foreigner in charge of each launch, but the laodahs do the work of the launch.

"One time when a shell burst within sixteen feet of us, I dived for the wheel," said one of the party. "I thought the laodah might let go. But he was there on the job, and had not turned a hair."

A permanent passenger on one of the launches is a monkey which is usually given the run of the launch and the godowns. He lives on the launch but is not restricted. In the evenings he climbs on to the godown roofs and watches the activities of coolies and refugees from that point of vantage. At night he will return to the launch for his evening meal and his bed.

Misbehaviour!

War has frayed the nerves of the monkey as it has those of everybody else, and he is not the most certain tempered of animals these days. When visited he was tied up as a punishment for misbehaviour under shrapnel fire.

A shell burst near the launch. There was a small stampede among some of the refugees aboard. One of them, making for the stern, accidentally trod on the monkey's foot. The monkey retaliated by biting the man in his most juicy part, and the man, crying loudly that he had been shot in the place no soldier turns to the foe, plunged overboard, and had to be fished out with a boathook.

Life on a wharf in the danger zone is not all beer and skittles, but there is at least one man who believes that there are worse places. This is the Chinese who was left in charge during the few days' evacuation of the foreigners. When the British staff got back it was decided to reward this man with a holiday in Shanghai. He eagerly accepted. Before he began his tour of the tea-houses, however, he dropped into Sincere's to buy a few necessaries. At the same moment a Chinese plane dropped its bomb. Covered with blood—other people's blood—the man fought his way to the door, jumped into a rickshaw, and went straight back to the tender. There he sat until the tender returned to the wharf, and they say that wild horses could not drag him back to dangerous Shanghai.

CIVIC CENTRE WILL RISE AGAIN

Mayor O. K. Yui Pained to Learn of Destruction

REBUILDING PROMISED ON GRANDEST SCALE

"Civic Centre may be occupied by the Japanese and ravaged by their destructive forces, but we shall always come back. And when we do, I can promise you it will be on the grandest scale."

Visibly moved by a foreign correspondent's account of the ravages done to the City Government and allied buildings at Civic Centre by the Japanese, Mayor O. K. Yui, with an air of absolute sincerity and confidence, smilingly uttered these words to a group of Chinese and foreign press representatives during an interview this afternoon.

"The Japanese may wreak destruction to Civic Centre which took us three years to complete the first stage of building, but we are not a bit worried about that. When we come back, we shall devote, if necessary, three this time to build a better, finer place," the Mayor said.

Mayor Pained

Having been intimately connected with the place, and being one of those largely responsible for its rapid progress during the last three years, the Mayor said he was naturally most concerned with the fate of Civic Centre. He was pained to learn of the misfortune which had befallen the place, but was supremely confident of its revival.

Construction of the City Government Administration building, the Mayor recalled, was started a year before the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932. Work was interrupted for a time but shortly after the "Shanghai War" it was resumed with redoubled pace.

The City Government, he revealed, had sunk approximately $20,000,000 to make it what it was before the hostilities began again over a month ago. For the various buildings and equipment, Shanghai had spent about $5,000,000, while the roads and highways accounted for $15,000,000.

"May Disdain Mere Repair"

"Out of patches of rice fields we have made a fine specimen of a planned municipal centre within the comparatively short period of three years. If this were destroyed again by enemy invasion, we certainly shall be able to repeat the feat on a better, grander scale," the Mayor again emphasized.

One of the correspondents hastened to assure the Mayor that he was sure the ravages were not beyond repair.

"We may disdain mere repair," the Mayor answered with a smile. "If necessary, we may pull the present buildings down and start all over again."

MR. R. G. HOWE CALLS ON FOREIGN MINISTER

Nanking, Sept. 15.

Mr. R. G. Howe, the British Chargé d'Affaires, called on Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office this morning.

Although speculations are rife regarding the nature of their conversation and Mr. Howe's mission to Nanking, both the Foreign Office and the British Embassy maintain that to-day's call was a purely social one. They add that it is customary for a diplomat to call at the Foreign Office to inform officials that he is taking charge of the Embassy.—Reuter.

The French Government officially announced that a reward of Frs. 100,000 will be paid to the person or the persons who furnish informations that will lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of the bomb outrages in the Etoile quarters, Paris.

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GAOL-BIRDS GIVE THEIR MONEY

$350 for "Comforts:" Local Christians' Efforts

By voluntarily reducing their ration for sixteen days, inmates of the Second Special District gaol in the French Concession here have saved and contributed more than $350 to the All-Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance as "comfort" funds for Chinese defenders in Shanghai.

The prison inmates, it may be recalled, recently donated some $110, which were also saved from their food money, to the Chinese soldiers.

Meanwhile, it is learned that local Chinese Christians will omit one meal this Saturday, and will use the money thus saved for the relief of Chinese war refugees.

In addition to the fast, they will also gather at the Moore Memorial Church in Yu Ya Ching Road on the same day to pray for the welfare of China.

CHRISTIAN FEDERATION ORGANIZES COUNCIL

The Shanghai Christian Federation has organized a council for War-time Service with Drs. T. H. Lee, Herman Liu, W. Y. Chen, Messrs. S. U. Zau, S. C. Leung, K. Z. Loh, Z. T. Kaung, K. F. Chang, S. K. Ing, and others as members. It has opened twelve refugee camps with over 2,800 refugees. Among its new achievements are the addition of three new refugee camps, the sending of refugees to their native place, and the lending of petty cash for business capital. Its tentative budget for three months calls for $42,000 which it hopes to raise among Christian groups and individuals. Contributions should be sent to Moore Memorial Church, 316 Yu Ya Ching Road, Shanghai.

On Saturday at noon time, the Council will sponsor a prayer meeting for the nation to be held at the Assembly Hall of the Moore Memorial Church. Rev. Z. T. Kaung will be invited to preach the sermon. The churches all over the city will be called upon to observe fast and prayer on the same day.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Emergency Ambulances responded to 16 calls and conveyed 41 patients on Tuesday.

There was one important call—at Hrs. 10.32 a call from the Police was received to a riot amongst workers at the Foo Foong Flour Mill, Mokanshan-Tunquin Roads. Four emergency ambulances and a lorry turned out from Ichang Road, Bubbling Well and Central Stations and conveyed 25 injured males to various Hospitals.

Of the total patients handled during the day, 4 were "War Casualties."

Cholera on Increase in Settlement

An increase of 42 proved cholera cases in the Settlement on September 14, making the total of proved cases into 214 up to that date, was disclosed at the S.M.C. Public Health Department yesterday, but all persons contracting the disease were Chinese. Foreign victims of the disease were reported in the French Concession, where nine foreigners, one of whom was an American, had contracted cholera up to September 13. Five of the nine foreigners have died as a result, one Czechoslovakian and four Russians.

RED CROSS SOCIETY NEED VOLUNTEERS

The Chinese Medical Association reports that the 23rd. Emergency Hospital has now been established by the Red Cross Society. Qualified nurses, resident doctors and senior medical students are still required for some of the newly opened hospitals. Besides board and lodging, a monthly allowance will be given in some cases. Will any willing to volunteer their services please communicate with the Chinese Medical Association, 41 Tszepang Road, Tel. 30846?

The cholera epidemic has produced new problems of hospital accommodation, but the health authorities have done excellent work in meeting the situation by finding accommodation in new premises. The S.M.C. has taken steps to open an additional hospital for infectious cases. A special Emergency Hospital for wounded soldiers who have developed cholera or dysentery is being opened by the Red Cross Society.

Medical relief measures so far have been favoured by the weather. The advent of cold weather however will completely alter the situation and it is necessary for all to make preparations for a change in the weather. All hospitals and refugee camps will be requiring blankets, warm clothing, etc. The public is asked to give their best response to this urgent appeal for blankets and winter clothing. The Chinese Medical Association, 41 Tszepang Road, Tel 33858, will be pleased to forward all such things to the proper hospitals and refugee camps.

The Chinese Women's Club will also be pleased to receive wool, which its members will use for knitting winter garments.

NETHERLANDS WARSHIPS AT NAPLES

Naples, Sept. 14.

Four minesweepers of the Netherlands navy arrived here to-day and will stay five days before continuing their journey to the Netherlands East Indies.—Trans-Ocean.

JAPAN HAPPY OVER U.S. ACTION

Stoppage of Arms Shipments Will Hinder China

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

Government officials here to-day declined to comment on the American move forbidding the use of American vessels in the transport of arms and munitions to China and Japan.

Informed sources, however, privately believe the action to be highly satisfactory in all circles. The Japanese Foreign Office was silent pending the receipt of official information.

The "Tokyo Asahi" commented editorially to-day, saying that the American embargo was a precautionary measure designed to avoid complications and adding that it will be a fatal blow to China and little affect Japan.—United Press.

COMMITTEE CO-ORDINATING WORK OF EVACUATION

LIST No. 14

As per List No. 13	$108,495.78
The Italian Bank of China	100.00
Caldbeck MacGregor Co. Ltd.	500.00
Central Bank of China	2,000.00
Jian H. Chen	200.00
Staffs. of Otto Wolff Koein (Far Eastern Branch)	151.00
China General Edison Co.	200.00
	$111,646.78

Promised by Governor Wu Teh Chen of Kwangtung Province

—Canton Currency ..... $ 20,000.00

(signed) N. H. LACEY.
Hon. Secretary.

SHANGHAI DESIGNATED AS CHOLERA AREA

Shanghai and the outlying area have been designated as a "cholera area" by the Japanese Ministry of the Interior, the resident Epidemic Prevention Commissioner of the Ministry announced yesterday. This ruling, the official said, signifies that all vessels arriving in Japan from here will be put in quarantine. Special precautions were reported to have been taken by the Japanese Consular Police to prevent the spreading of the dread disease into the Hongkew and Yangtszepoo districts.

JAPANESE ARMY COMMAND APPOINTMENTS

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

The Japanese War Office to-day announced the appointment of the former War Minister, Gen. Hisaichi Terauchi, to supreme command of the Japanese forces in North China.

Gen. Iwane Matsui, already commanding in the Shanghai area, was named supreme commander of Japanese troops in that area.—United Press.

LORD RUNCIMAN'S LAST BIDDING TO SON

Crusade against Death Duties and Income Tax

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 15.

The late Lord Runciman has charged his son, Viscount Runciman, in his will to crusade against the imposition of death duties.

"One of the most deplorable national tragedies imposed on the country's commerce by incompetent Chancellors," Lord Runciman wrote, "is the death duty and a super and extravagant income-tax," which is ruining worthy families and throwing men and women on the streets to starve.—Reuter.

CHINESE CLAIM JAPANESE WARSHIP SUNK

Nanking, Sept. 15.

The Aviation Headquarters here announced to-day that three Japanese destroyers bombarded the Swatow forts and city this morning, but that Chinese 'planes quickly took off and attacked the Japanese warships, sinking one destroyer. The other two vessels, the announcement added, managed to escape.—Reuter.

MRS. EARHART PUTNAM "NOTE" FOUND

Bottle with Message Taken in San Francisco Bay

Vallejo, Sept. 14.

An empty wine bottle found bobbing about in the waters of San Francisco Bay to-day yielded a note purportedly signed by the missing aviatrix, Amelia Earhart Putnam, and her navigator, Fred Noonan.

The note scribbled in gawky, boyish handwriting said, "Ship sunk thirty from Howland. Send help at once."

Authorities disregarded the note as a hoax. Coast guardsmen familiar with the mid-Pacific ocean currents said that a bottle dropped in the sea near Howland would drift towards the west.—United Press.

MORE EXECUTIONS DUE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Moscow, Sept. 15.

Seven persons were sentenced to death and thirteen others including two women were to-day imprisoned in Kuibishev on charges of sabotage and beating and robbing villagers.—United Press.

NANKING THEATRE

SUNDAY, September 19, at 5.15 p.m.

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT

in Aid of the Committee Co-ordinating Work of Evacuating Refugees Given by the

MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA

Conductor: . . Maestro M. PACI

Soloists, Miss TAMARA CHUMSKOVA, Soprano

Leo ITKIS, Pianist

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THE 18th MONTHLY DRAWING OF PREMIUM SAVINGS BONDS

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1937

The Drawing took place in the Pootung Guild Building, 1454 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, under the supervision of Mr. P. S. Tsoong, the representative of the Ministry of Finance; Messrs. Yih Chur-tong, (represented by Dr. S. Y. Liu), Jian H. Chen, (represented by Mr. P. Liang), the Director and the Supervisor of the Central Trust of China; Messrs. K. P. Chen, Yu Ya-Ching, and Wm. Gockson, the Supervisors of the Central Savings Society; Mr. Sumin Li, the Manager of the Central Savings Society; Messrs. Z. C. Wang, T. L. Chi, K. P. Tai, and Y. R. Yang, representing the bondholders, and Mr. P. C. Wong, the Chartered Accountant and Auditor.

NUMBER OF BONDS IN FORCE: 51909

SPECIAL REIMBURSEMENT $25,954

TOTAL AMOUNT OF REIMBURSEMENTS ($3 on each bond) $155,727

Reimbursements			Drawn by Bond Nos.	Total
1	Special Reimbursement	of $25,954	50762	$25,954
25	First reimbursements	of $ 2,000 each	870 1878 4294 4999 8924 11293 12045 13120 13352 15941 17160 22401 26932 28190 28728 28931 31790 35617 36909 38864 41155 45452 47310 47562 49174	50,000
25	Second ,,	of $ 300 each	698 2776 3788 5201 5206 5753 7876 10567 10949 11168 12078 12384 18045 19319 23486 23808 26127 29735 30780 41723 46013 46976 50102 50662 51151	7,500
25	Third ,,	of $ 200 each	2834 3022 5921 6706 7264 11294 16669 17425 18043 19345 19899 20164 20348 22639 22913 26561 32321 38274 39311 39748 40940 41164 41196 48880 50388	5,000
25	Fourth ,,	of $ 100 each	768 1520 8855 9703 9958 12996 13597 13686 14768 14847 15734 17827 18561 21951 27664 29509 33054 34937 39243 39652 40705 43027 48871 50327 51405	2,500
1	Supplementary ,,	of $ 1,909	48850	1,909
1	,, ,,	of $ 286	4595	286
1	,, ,,	of $ 191	42640	191
1	,, ,,	of $ 95	6818	95
5,191	Terminal ,,	of $ 12 each	Terminating with No. "4"	62,292
5,296	Reimbursements Totalling			$155,727

N.B.—The Society is not responsible for any possible errors due to misprints in the drawing lists published in various newspapers.
For official drawing list, please apply to the Head Office.

Italian Troops On Parade Here For First Time

Grenadiers of Savoy Hold Flag Raising Ceremony

IMPRESSIVE SCENE IN KIAOCHOW ROAD

Proudly the flag of Italy fluttered to the top of the masthead above the billets of the Grenadiers of Savoy in Kiaochow Road yesterday morning, as 800 men prosented arms, and their trumpeter sounded a salute. The Grenadiers were officially taking over their new quarters on the first day after their arrival in Shanghai from Addis Ababa.

It was a significant occasion, being the first time since 1932 that Italian troops have been quartered in Shanghai, when a detachment was sent here to join the other defence forces in the state of emergency.

Every Italian who could possibly attend this parade of his country's troops was there on the lawn where the ceremony took place. Diplomatic and consular officials, including the Italian Consul-General in Shanghai, Commander Luigi Neyrone, and leading members of the Fascist organization in Shanghai, attended in an official capacity.

The 800 troops marched on to the lawn promptly at 8 o'clock, and took up their position in line opposite the billets. After the Italian flag had been raised above the building, the troops were addressed by the Consul-General, who expressed the pleasure of the Italian community at seeing their own troops once again in Shanghai, and their gratitude for the protection which they were being afforded in this time of crisis. The commanding officer of the battalion, Lieut.-Col. Andreini, replied suitably to the Consul-General's message of welcome, expressing on behalf of his troops their pleasure at being selected to join the other members of the defence force in Shanghai.

Hearty cheers for the Consul-General then went up from 800 throats, and after singing a patriotic song the troops dispersed after a spick and span turnout, and a smart bearing on the parade ground.

AMERICAN EVACUEES' BAGGAGE

U.S. Navy to Carry It to Manila

Facilities for the transport of additional baggage of American evacuees who have left for Manila are being provided by the American naval authorities, according to an announcement by Admiral H. E. Yarnell, Commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, yesterday.

In his statement, Admiral Yarnell expressed his appreciation of the fact that many of the refugees who were evacuated to Manila had to leave Shanghai hurriedly and were restricted in the amount of baggage which they could take and the clothes and other personal belongings necessary for the health and comfort which had to be left behind. The Hon. Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner for the Philippines, has been informed that the Navy will be very glad to provide transportation to Manila for the personal baggage of American nationals who were evacuated to that place.

The U.S.S. Gold Star and the Chaumont leaving Shanghai for Manila on September 27 and 30 respectively will be used for this purpose. The High Commissioner is sending a representative to Shanghai with detailed descriptions and the locations of the baggage.

The U.S.S. Parrott will leave Shanghai at 3 p.m. on September 18 for Hongkong. She is available for mail and will if necessary, call at coastal ports to evacuate a limited number of American nationals.

FUNERAL

Mrs. Mary Akwai Hoh

In the presence of many friends a funeral service was conducted on Tuesday afternoon at the Chapel of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road, for the late Mrs. Mary Akwai Hoh, wife of Mr. C. George Hoh and mother of Cecilia and Mabel Hoh. The services were conducted by the Rev. Father J. L. Gartz, S. J. of Gonzaga College. Interment took place at the Hungjao Road Cemetery where Father Gatz again officiated. The casket was carried to the grave by Dr. Fong Sec, Dr. B. K. Wong, Dr. John Y. Lee, Dr. Z. D. Zau, Dr. Edward Kau, Mr. Anson Wong, Mr. T. Y. Wong and Mr. Pond S. Wu.

Flowers were received from:—Daddy; Cecilia and Mabel; Mayor and Mrs. O. K. Yui; Mr. and Mrs. S. U. Zaru; Helen Tom; Pond and Mabel; Dr. P. Kingman Hsu; Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Chuck; Dr. and Mrs. U. K. Koo; Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Tyau; Mr. and Mrs. R. T. McDonnell; Mr. C. C. Hsu; Mr. and Mrs. John Yinhong Lee; Dr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Kam; S. L. Fred Woo; Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin K. Wong; Sze Yu Fong; Jerome T. Lieu; R. B. Wong; T. H. Peter Chao; Mr. and Mrs. Alex Lee; Anson T. Wong; Esther and Peter Wong; Y. K. Woo; Mr. Walter Yue and family; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ho; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Ho; Mr. and Mrs. Chao Chi-an; Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Tseng; Yung Chi-hu; Mr. and Mrs. Chee Ping Chun; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Young; D. K. Chant; Wong Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Lee; Frank N. Tse; Gwendolen Tse Fo Lum; Tse Fo Ling; Lincoln K. Sun; Marjorie Lew; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moo; Dr. J. F. Moo; D. T. N. Kwong; Mrs. H. K. Kwong; Mr. and Mrs. Wah S. Lee; Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Yung; Mr. and Mrs. Otis S. Lee; Otis Jr. and Lucille; Mr. and Mrs. Fred T. Yang; Mrs. Chauncey K. Wu; Amy, Chauncey and Ann; Mr. and Mrs. Tsai Ju-Tung; D. T. Chang; Mrs. L. Y. Ho; Realty Investment Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Ho; Gladys Wong; Mr. and Mrs. D. Y. Lee; Sam Howe; Mr. and Mrs. Pau Sien Chung; Dr. and Mrs. Z. D. Zau; Mrs. W. S. New; Mr. and Mrs. Percy Kwok; N. S. Li; Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Wang; Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Chen; Mr. Peter Edward Wong; Mr. Yen Lien-ching; Dr. and Mrs. George Owyang; Charles Y. Cheng; Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. T. Wang; Mr. T. K. Kao; Luther and Sherling Jee; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. C. May; Lawrence Tsang; Lawrence and Mamie; Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Lee; Mrs. Alice Woo; International Booksellers Ltd; Thomas S. Woo; Dr. and Mrs. Wu Jack Foy; T. T. Yuan; Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Hsia; Mr. Stanley Chin; Jabin C. L. Kyong; Mr. and Mrs. Alery Soong and others.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

PARADE OF ITALIAN GRENADIERS

"N.C.D.N." Photos.

The Italian flag was raised above the billets of the Savoy Grenadiers in Kiaochow Road yesterday during a ceremony in which the whole battalion participated. Above, the Italian Consul-General in Shanghai, Comm. Luigi Neyrone, is seen arriving, and below the parade presents arms as the flag is raised to the masthead. Saluting in the foreground is the commanding officer of the Grenadiers, Lieut.-Col. Andreini.

NYON PATROL PLAN VIRTUALLY REJECTED BY ITALY

Equivocal Reply Handed to Britain and France on Mediterranean Piracy Control Scheme

Rome, Sept. 15.

ITALY has virtually rejected the proposals adopted at the Nyon Conference to prevent piratical attacks on shipping in the Mediterranean. Italy refuses to adhere to the proposals unless she is admitted to the patrol scheme on terms of absolute equality, states a reply handed by Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, to the British and French Charge d'Affaires.

It is noted here that the reply is equivocal in that it does not say that the granting of parity in the Mediterranean control scheme will make Italy change her mind.

Inspired press comment leads observers to doubt whether Italy will agree to any system of control unless belligerent rights are accorded to Gen. Francisco Franco, the Spanish Nationalist leader.

"Italy in agreement with the Reich," declares a communiqué, "has replied to the British and French Governments that the Fascist Government has examined the Nyon arrangement, but the situation which would arise for Italy under it appears to be unacceptable to her vital interests in the Mediterranean.

"The fact that the greatest amount of traffic runs along her lines of communication would make it necessary that Italy should require to have conditions of absolute parity with any other state in any zone in the Mediterranean."

Provisions of Accord

The Nyon agreement was signed by all delegates at a plenary session yesterday and goes into effect immediately. The patrol scheme, to which Italy has taken objection, calls for the operation of the British and French fleets in the western Mediterranean and the Malta Channel, except for the Tyrrhenian Sea, while in the eastern Mediterranean each participating power will operate in its own territorial waters and on the high seas, except the Adriatic.

The British and French fleets will operate as far as the entrance to the Dardanelles in areas where there is reason to fear danger to shipping. Other participants with Mediterranean borders have undertaken to furnish the operating fleets with assistance.

The accord defines the measures to be taken against any submarine encountered near a non-Spanish ship which has been recently attacked and if a submarine sinks any foreign merchant vessel without appearing on the surface, it is piracy and it can be sunk "at sight or sound." Also, if a submarine appears on the surface and sinks foreign warships, it will be held guilty of an act of war.

The participating powers agree to restrict severely the use of their submarines in the Mediterranean, and in any case they will proceed on the surface, accompanied by a surface ship. The participants will advise their merchant shipping to follow certain named routes in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, in a brief speech, emphasised that nothing is more welcome than the close co-operation of all interested nations, whether they participated in the Nyon conference or not.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Yvonne Delbos, alluded to the previous gravity of the situation, but also to the fact that the rapidity with which an agreement was reached had already had a moral effect.

M. Maxim Litvinoff, Commissar for Foreign Affairs of Soviet Russia, stated that he regretted that the Spanish Government's merchant shipping was excluded, presumably because it would be regarded as intervention in the war.—Reuter.

Admiral Esteva Taking Over

Paris, Sept. 15.

A communique from the Ministry of Navy states that M. Cesar Campinchi, Minister of the Navy, has appointed Vice-Admiral Esteva, former commander in chief of French Naval forces in the Far East and present inspector-general of Naval Forces, to command the warships and airforce units which will be sent to the Mediterranean in accordance with the decisions reached at the Nyon conference.

The naval forces will consist of four divisions of destroyers and the aircraft tender "Commandant Teste" which will carry a squadron of observation planes and a squadron of bombers. Ten heavy seaplanes for long-span reconnoitring flights and several more observation seaplanes will be attached to the ship later.

It is understood that Admiral Esteva will take command to-morrow.—Havas.

SUBMARINE PIRATES ARE BARBAROUS

Mr. Eden Denounces Manner Rules Were Disregarded

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Geneva, Sept. 15.

The barbarous method of the submarine attacks in the Mediterranean was denounced by Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, in a broadcast to-day from Geneva.

The problem which confronted the Nyon Conference, he declared, was similar to a masked highwayman who did not stop short of manslaughter, or even murder.

The recent attacks in the Mediterranean, Mr. Eden said, had shown an utter disregard for the rules of submarine warfare and constituted a kind of gangster terrorism on the seas. They took no account of the sufferings and loss of life among peaceful crews.

"We do not believe," he asserted, "that these unknown submarines would or could continue their pirate attacks if these rules had been enforced."

The Foreign Secretary emphasized that patrol ships had been authorized to counter-attack and, if possible, destroy any submarine actually engaged in piracy and also any submarine found so close to the scene of an attack that there was no reasonable doubt of its guilt. Mr. Eden concluded by expressing the belief that they would put a stop to submarine piracy in the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVAL ARM STRENGTHENED

Consultations with French C.-in-C. on Patrol

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 15.

H.M.S. Barham, flagship of the Mediterranean Fleet, is due to arrive in Malta to-day en route to Oran, where the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Alfred Pound, will meet the French Commander-in-Chief, possibly in regard to the anti-piracy measures to be taken in the Mediterranean under the Nyon Agreement.

When the flagship Cairo and the Fourth Destroyer Flotilla reach the Mediterranean, there will be 36 British destroyers and four flotilla leaders in those waters.

At present the Second Destroyer Flotilla is in the western Mediterranean with half of the Sixth Destroyer Flotilla. The other half of the Sixth Flotilla—normally a Home Fleet flotilla—is on the north coast of Spain.

There are two other destroyer flotillas in the Mediterranean Fleet which have been engaged in carrying out their normal Mediterranean cruises.

It is possible that these numbers may even be reinforced by moving the half of the Sixth Flotilla on the north coast of Spain to take part in the anti-piracy patrol.—Reuter.

BRITISH ADMIRATION OF CHINESE

Shanghai Withdrawal Made After Splendid Stand

JAPAN'S NORTHERN PUSH IS NOT YET VICTORY

London, Sept. 14.

Chinese withdrawal at Shanghai is fully understood in Britain where popular feeling is openly sympathetic to China and admiration warm for the Chinese troops who so stubbornly made "a magnificent five-week resistance against the overwhelming weight of Japanese metal."

The newspaper declares that it is undeniable that the Japanese have already achieved considerable success in North China, but they have yet to defeat the main Chinese army and to meet the famous Communist armies, which are now preparing to harass the invaders. The Japanese have also to secure the country they have won against guerilla forces, which proved so stubborn in Manchoukuo.

The "Morning Post" features an article by a special correspondent recently returned from North China, emphasizing the enormous area of the Japanese operations and the perilous length of communications.

Guerilla War in Winter

"The conditions on plain and mountain provide the Chinese with ample facilities for guerilla warfare, in which they excel," the article states. "The Chinese cannot drive out the Japanese but they can harry them and make them waste their strength.

"The real test will come in the winter months. Japan then will probably have 350,000 men on all fronts. That is a considerable army to maintain in a foreign land the size of Europe. A Japanese does not make the best cold weather soldier."

The Chinese ability to hold out in respect of munitions is everywhere regarded as the chief crux of the situation. In this connection, the demand of Chinese newspapers for a formal declaration of war does not meet much support, as it would confer little apparent advantage on China and would automatically entitle the Japanese to the right to search ships, whereas at present it is believed that Japan does not desire to interfere with foreign shipping, apart from verifying nationality.—Reuter.

FOREIGN POLICE AID SOUGHT

Chinese Authorities Active in Anti-traitor Move

Closer co-operation from the International Settlement and French Concession police with local Chinese authorities in ridding Shanghai of renegade Chinese and their secret organizations, has been solicited by General Yang Hu, martial law commander in Shanghai, who the other day sent one of his adjutants to call on high police officials in the two foreign administered areas for the purpose.

Apart from expressing appreciation on behalf of his senior officer for the assistance thus far proferred by the S.M.C. and the French Municipal Police, the adjutant emphasized that in stamping out such traitorous activities, the authorities in the two areas are following the direct path toward maintaining peace and order within their respective boundaries.

RAILWAYS MAINTAIN DAILY SERVICE

Provisional Schedule from and to Shanghai

The Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways have announced provisional schedules, maintaining daily service on the lines.

The Shanghai-bound train leaves Nanking at 7.30 o'clock in the morning and the Nanking-bound train leaves Shanghai at 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

On the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo line, a train will leave Shanghai at 6.30 p.m. while the one from Hangchow will leave from Zakou at 9 p.m.

On the Soochow-Kiashing Railway there will be three trains each way every day.—Central News.

TUNG CHI UNIV. TO MOVE TO KINGHUA

New Quarters Found Near Lanchi in Chekiang

The National Tung Chi University, the campus of which in Woosung was completely destroyed by Japanese shelling and bombardment last month will move to in Kinghua, near Lanchi in Chekiang, according to the university authorities.

The provisional campus in Kinghua, it is learned, was found by Dr. Oong Tse-lung, president of the university who recently made a trip there specially for the purpose.

With its home secured, the university is expected to reopen some time in October. Students are asked to gather at Kinghua before October 10.

DETECTIVES HELD FOR ILLEGAL FUNCTIONING

Three secret service agents attached to the 87th Division of the Chinese Army were ordered to be detained temporarily in the Kiangsu Second Branch High Court yesterday on application of the S.M. Police who alleged that the men had illegally functioned within the Settlement.

On Tuesday afternoon, the court was told, the men in custody carried away from the Liang Shih Lodging House, 144 Hupeh Road, two men and a woman suspected of being traitors. When the secret agents returned to the house to make further "arrests," the manager of the house reported to the police who had the trio placed under arrest.

Five other persons, including two women, whom the Chinese secret agents had also wanted, were also taken into custody in the house. They, too, were brought before the court yesterday and ordered to be detained on suspicion of activities subversive to the constitution of the State.

50 YEARS' RESIDENCE IN SHANGHAI

Mr. Harold Browett Observes His Half Century

In the midst of one of the worst crises which Shanghai has seen in the course of a history which has included many dark periods, Mr. Harold Browett yesterday celebrated 50 years' residence in this troubled city.

On September 15, 1887, he first set eyes on the city which has been his home ever since. Mr. Browett who describes himself as a "family solicitor," will celebrate another proud anniversary on the 26th of this month, when he will be able to claim half a century of practice in Shanghai. It was on this day 50 years' ago that he was admitted to H.M. Supreme Court for China. The occasion will be commemorated by a reception which will be given in his honour in Sir Allan Mossop's chambers on September 27 by members of the British Bar.

At one time or another, he has belonged to all the representative clubs and societies in Shanghai, including the British Bar Association, St. George's Society, one of the oldest members of the Shanghai Club, and the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Masonic Club, the Swimming Bath Club, Rowing and Race Clubs. An ardent sportsman in his day, he has always taken a keen interest in the Cricket and Lawn Bowls Clubs. Mr. Browett is a native of Birmingham. He will be 75 years old on October 6.

RICE STILL ARRIVING IN LARGE LOTS

One Hundred Tons of Coal Here from Pootung

Further large quantities of rice were unloaded from boats in the Soochow Creek yesterday, and Saigon rice was transported from Pootung to rice shops in the Settlement and French Concession. The prices quoted were $14.50 for the best quality of Chinese rice and $13.90 for ordinary quality. Saigon rice obtained $12 for best quality and $10.50 for ordinary.

One hundred tons of coal were transported from Pootung and distributed to shops in the Settlement and French Concession on Tuesday. The price of coal ranges from $22 to $34 per ton.

The prices of meat, chickens, eggs and vegetables remain unchanged.

REFUGEE WORK

The daily report for September 14 follows:—

Camps under inspection by Public Health Department	116
Refugees therein	59,280
Refugees vaccinated	389
Refugees inoculated	4,734

OBITUARY

Mr. E. A. MacDonald

The death of Mr. Ernest Alexander MacDonald, B.A., T.C.S. Commissioner (retired) Chinese Maritime Customs, occurred at his residence, Rockstone Cottage, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, on July 31. The eldest son of the late Rev. C. J. MacDonald of Castlekirke, Co. Galway, he is survived by his widow Mrs. Isa MacDonald, daughter of the late Mr. William Colhoon, Londonderry. He was interred at the family burial ground, Aasleagh, Co. Mayo, on August 5.

A graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, he was for 31 years in the service of the Chinese Maritime Customs, from which he retired as Commissioner at Wenchow, on April 30, 1937. During his long service in China he made many friends, who will sincerely regret to hear of his death.

M. Ignatz Moscicki, President of Poland, has been obliged to cancel all his engagements for the next few days as he is suffering from an attack of influenza.

WORKERS CHARGED WITH CAUSING DISTURBANCE

Fifty-seven workers were brought before the First District Court yesterday and charged with offences against public order by throwing stones, bricks, etc., at a party of officers of the S.M. Police on Tuesday morning at the Foo Foong Flour Mill, Mokanshan Road, inflicting injuries to several men, including a foreign inspector of the police. All were given suspended sentences except one who was remanded for further inquiries.

Well-informed circles in London, says Havas, believe that Japan's final reply to the British Note over the wounding of H. M. envoy in China will not satisfy British claims and will be similar to the provisional reply.

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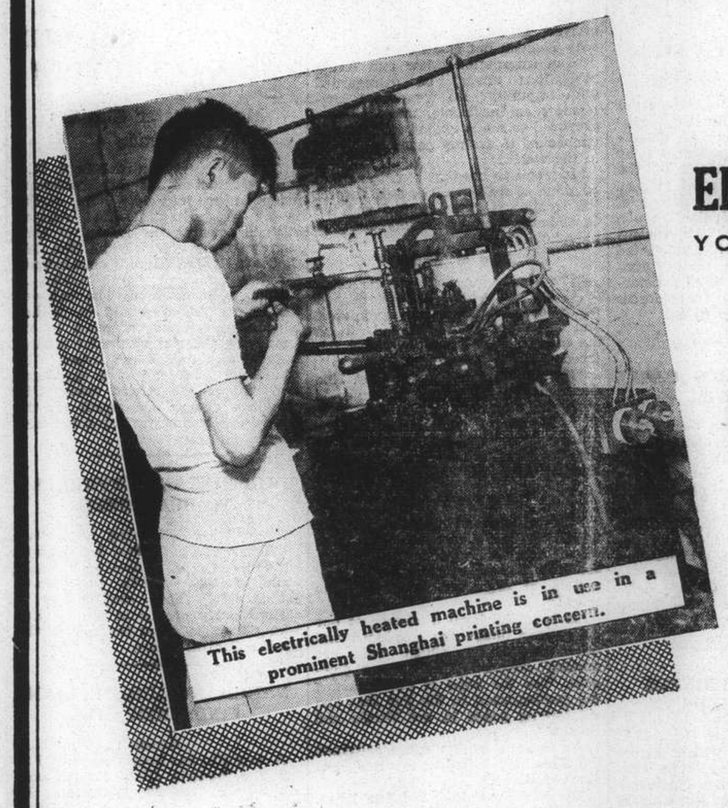
DEPENDABILITY AND ECONOMY



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CHINA'S APPEAL IS SCORNED

Japanese Army Spokesman Is Not Impressed

GAIMUSHO SEES MANY FACTS DISTORTED

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

Describing the Chinese appeal to the League of Nations as "merely one of the usual Chinese moves," a Japanese Army spokesman yesterday scorned Nanking's statement to Geneva as nothing but a "concoction of falsehoods."

At the time of the Manchurian Incident, the spokesman pointed out, the world witnessed similar tactics by China, and coming at the present time, Nanking's move is not worthy of surprise or comment.

Chinese allegations that the Japanese forces, during the attack on Nankow, used poison gas, was flatly denied by the spokesman. The arrest of foreign missionaries at Peiping was also disclaimed by the spokesman, as were the Chinese charges that the Japanese fired indiscriminately on non-combatants.

The Chinese, he continued, are merely attempting to shift the blame that should fall on themselves, upon the shoulders of the Japanese.

The spokesman concluded by reasserting that there was no need to feel concern over the Chinese appeal to the League.

Gaimusho Comments

An outspoken warning that the League of Nations should beware of the danger of inviting results contrary to its own expectations was voiced to-day by a Foreign Office spokesman in commenting on the Chinese Government's appeal to Geneva.

Pointing out that the Japanese Government is not concerned with the political proceedings of the League since she is not a member, the spokesman expressd the conviction that Sino-Japanese problems would be settled by direct negotiations between the two Powers.

The spokesman then warned the League not to interfere in the Sino-Japanese dispute "without recognizing the actual situation in East Asia."

After emphasizing that Japan is not concerned with the political activities of the League, the spokesman said, "As we have not yet received the complete texts of the Chinese statement and appeal to the League of Nations, we wish to refrain from expressing any definite opinions."

Distortion of Facts

He continued, "But even those parts of the texts already known to us show considerable distortion of facts.

"Chinese distortion of facts may be seen for instance, in the following cases," the spokesman declared.

"The Chinese claim that the Japanese attacked non-combatants, but the Japanese forces never carries on hostilities with non-combatants as objectives.

"It was the Chinese forces themselves," the spokesman asserted, "that ordered all foreigners except Japanese residents in the Hongkew district of Shanghai to leave that area, and then attacked Japanese non-combatants living there.

"The bombing of the French Concession and the International Settlement in Shanghai by which many non-combatants were killed or wounded, was perpetrated by the Chinese as all remember.

"No consideration," the spokesman continued, "was given by the Chinese army to educational or cultural establishments.

"Chinese forces occupy those establishments as bases of hostilities. When this is done, those establishments certainly lose their neutral nature according to international law.

"The objectives of Japanese attacks are always combatants and military establishments."

Unification Desired

Continuing, the spokesman asserted, "The Chinese allege that Japan is destroying the political structure of China and interfering with her national unification, but such charges are far from the intentions of Japan which is desirous of China's unification, which is the real prerequisite to the establishment of a world peace structure.

"That unification," he added, "must be brought about in a sound way."

The spokesman then asserted, "The policy of the Japanese Government vis-a-vis the present China affair, aims at bringing about China's reconsideration and abandonment of China's mistaken policy of anti-Japanism.

"Japan," he continued, "also desires a fundamental readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations.

Local Settlement

"The Japanese Government, in accordance with a policy of local settlement and non-aggression, did everything to arrive at a speedy settlement but the Nanking Government showed no sincerity.

"On the contrary, the Nanking Government moved northward Central Government troops, division after division, as a challenge to Japan while at Hankow and other points in the Yangtze valley, Japanese nationals engaged in peaceful business were menaced by Nanking's vicious anti-Japanese propaganda.

"That Japan has taken action to compel such a Government to reconsider its policy is certainly justified from the standpoint of justice and humanity, as well as self-defence."

In closing, the spokesman said, "I am convinced that for the solution of their own problems, both China and Japan will finally succeed in finding a means suited to the realities of the situation."—Domei.

ENGINEERING APPRENTICES WANT MORE PAY

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 15.

Over 4,000 apprentices of engineering factories in Manchester and Salford are unofficially on strike, claiming an increase of 3/- a week and recognition of their status. Employers refuse to negotiate until the strikers resume work. The apprentices seem equally adamant, and have started picketing factories. Unless the strike is settled, a hold-up of Government aircraft contracts appears likely.—Reuter.

Chinese Planes Tackle Japanese Warships

Hongkong, Sept. 15.

The Portuguese colony of Macao was thrilled last evening when Chinese 'planes flew over the area and attacked two Japanese destroyers outside the territorial waters. A Portuguese gunboat, patrolling very close to the battle area, did not observe any Japanese casualties, but the Chinese claim that one destroyer later sank, as a result of bombing, off Shekwan, near the Hongkong boundary.—Reuter.

CHINESE HEROES STAND FIRM

Chaochishan Engagement Stiffly Fought

Nanking, Sept. 15.

Another chapter of the heroism of the Chinese soldiers has been written by the regiment commanded by Col. Tseng Hsien-pang, who were practically wiped out while defending Chaochishan west of Peiping yesterday.

According to a communique issued by the Ministry of War last night, the Japanese launched a terrific artillery attack on Chinese positions in the mountains yesterday when more than thirty field pieces opened up simultaneously.

Hundreds of Japanese shells exploded on Chinese defence works which were razed to the ground, and exacted heavy casualties among the Chinese defenders. Col. Tseng was fatally wounded while directing his men, who, however, carried on until the majority of them were also killed.

Finally only one company of some scores of men was left. They also stood their ground awaiting for fresh reinforcements, who arrived at the front in time to save the situation by engaging enemy infantry in a grim struggle.—Central News.

MASARYK FUNERAL NEXT WEEK

Whole Republic Mourns Liberator President

Prague, Sept. 14.

The funeral of M. Thomas G. Masaryk, first President of the Czech Republic, will be held on September 21, and his body will be buried temporarily in the cemetery of Lany Castle.

On Saturday, Sunday and Monday his body will lie in state at Prague Castle. To-morrow, M. Edward Benes, the President and a pupil of the departed, and M. Milan Hodza, the Premier, will pay homage. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies will hold a commemorative session on Monday.

The Army will be represented at the funeral by the Generals of Czechoslovakia and high officers of each regiment as well as by the Prague and Beroun garrisons. The troops will go into mourning until October 26.

The stock exchange has been closed and all houses in Prague are decorated with black flags. The bells of all churches tolled for one hour after noon.

On the day of the burial the funeral procession will pass through Prague to the station where it will stop while the troops march pass. Then the body will be taken to Lany by rail.

Telegrams of condolence have been pouring into Prague from every country.—Havas.

FRENCH ENVOY VISITS CONCESSION POSTS

M. E. Naggiar, French Ambassador to China, Admiral Le Bigot, Lieutenant-Colonel Perretier, and M. Baudez, Consul-General, accompanied by Major Fabre, Commandant of the French Municipal Police, at 11 p.m. on Tuesday evening made a tour of the police stations of the French Concession, as well as the various service posts. The party also visited the Special Police and the Volunteers. M. Naggiar expressed satisfaction at the work the defence forces of the Concession were doing.

CHINESE CATHOLICS CABLE TO GENEVA

Nanking, Sept. 15.

Headed by Mr. Ma Hsiang-po, the 98-year-old educationalist, 1,500,000 Catholic followers in China to-day cabled to the League of Nations, asking that sanctions be applied against Japan. Meanwhile, the China League of Nations Union has requested the International Federation of League of Nations Societies to support the appeal of China's delegates to the League Assembly.—Central News.

KUNMING FOREIGNERS DONATE FUNDS

Kunming, Sept. 15.

Dr. Alexander James Watson of the Church Mission Society here contributed $60 (Hongkong currency) toward the relief fund for Chinese wounded soldiers. An American here has remitted $1,000 for the relief of Chinese refugees in Shanghai.—Central News.

U.S. PROTEST TO JAPAN ON MISSION BOMBING

Canton, Sept. 14.

Consular circles here reported today that Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, United States Ambassador to China, had requested the State Department to file a protest with the Japanese Government over the Japanese bombing of the American Seventh Day Adventist Mission Hospital at Waichow.—Central News.

FALL OF PAOSHAN MEANS LOSS TO FARMERS

With the fall on September 7 of Paoshan city where one battalion of Chinese defenders stood to the last, some $6,000,000 worth of cotton and other crops in the district, which are due to be harvested this month, has been lost to the farmers.

CHINA'S CASE TOLD TO ASSEMBLY

Dr. Wellington Koo Speaks of Japan's Aggression

ILLEGAL COAST BLOCKADE DENOUNCED

Geneva, Sept. 15.

China occupied the centre of the stage here to-day when Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, addressed the Assembly of the League of Nations regarding the Sino-Japanese dispute.

The Far Eastern situation, on account of its utmost gravity, declared Dr. Koo, called for urgent action by the League. The Chinese Government, he proceeded, having formally appealed to the Council, invoking Articles X, XI and XVII, it was now for the Council to decide whether to proceed itself to consideration and action, refer the question to the Assembly, or refer it to the Advisory Committee on the Sino-Japanese conflict established by the Assembly at the time of the Manchurian incident.

"For two months," Dr. Koo continued, "my country has been subjected to armed aggression from Japan, which has despatched to China over 300,000 troops, scores of warships and hundreds of military aeroplanes in pursuit of political domination and territorial conquest.

"The Japanese army, equipped with the most deadly instruments of war, has attacked and occupied Tientsin, Peiping, Nankow and Kalgan in the north, and is continuing to penetrate further into the interior of the country.

"In the south it is attempting, with the aid of Japan's mighty fleet, to seize Shanghai.

The Blockade

"The Japanese Navy has declared an illegal blockade of the entire coast of China, while Japanese war 'planes are systematically conducting air raids over cities and towns in 13 provinces, some of which lie hundreds of miles inland.

"China, notwithstanding all her handicaps, found herself obliged to resist this renewed armed invasion. A bitter conflict between the ruthless invaders, who seek to impose their will by force, and determined defenders, who wish to save their country and protect their people, is raging at this moment.

Settlement Base

"As a result of the Japanese using the International Settlement as a base of their military operation to attack the Chinese in Shanghai, foreign lives and property also suffered grievous loss.

"Japan, in the grip of a ruthless war party, has openly resorted to force as an instrument of policy and has let loose gigantic, powerful war machines to seek the domination and conquest of China and the Asiatic mainland.

"The real object of Japan's policy was disclosed when the Japanese army, after the last reinforcements arrived, attacked and occupied not only Tientsin but also Peiping.

"Can international law and treaty obligations always be disregarded with impunity? Do we accept lawlessness as inevitable, and are we prepared to see it extend its tentacles unchecked to destroy peace and order in the world?

"It seems to me that something can be done if we ourselves still respect the treaties we have signed and the Covenant we have solemnly declared to uphold.

"Edge of Wedge"

"The illegal blockade of the coast of China jeopardizes the established rights of navigation and commerce, and it should be repudiated. It is the thin edge of a wedge against the freedom of the seas."

"The situation in Europe," Dr. Koo declared, "is really not unconnected with the situation in the Far East. It is a natural consequence of the failure to enforce the obligations of the Covenant at the time the Manchurian crisis was before the League.

Collective Security

"The principle of collective security underlying the Covenant, and which we all accepted beyond question, is the only logical, sound basis of any system of organized peace in the world."

"It is in the loyal discharge of our obligations under the Covenant and other treaties to which we are parties," concluded the Chinese delegate, "lies the hope of extinguishing the conflagration in the Far East and reinforcing peace in the Pacific and Europe."

As there were no more speakers, the Assembly adjourned after Dr. Koo's speech.

The President, H.H. the Aga Khan, said there would not be a plenary session to-morrow unless speakers came forward.—Reuter.

Cables Interrupted Again

Outgoing telegraph service has not yet been resumed by either the Great Northern Telegraph Company or by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. Just when the service will be resumed is a matter of uncertainty.

Some repair work has been done on the foreign cables which were severed on August 28 as a result, it is believed, of bombardment striking into the ground.

IL DUCE TO ATTEND GERMAN WAR GAMES

Rome, Sept. 14.

Sig. Benito Mussolini will leave for Germany on September 25 by rail, it is learned here, arriving at the home of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler at Berchtesgaden the following morning. He will then go to Munich and later to Berlin for two days, attending on the second day the great German military manœuvres. Il Duce will return to Italy following a second stop at Berchtesgaden.—Havas.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER IN HOLLAND

The Hague, Sept. 15.

It is officially confirmed that Dr. Patyn, at present Netherlands Minister in Brussels, has been appointed Foreign Minister in Dr. Colijn's Cabinet. The appointment is effective from October 1.—Reuter.

Severe Fighting Continues in Kiangwan Sector

Continued from page 5)

Further attempts of the Japanese to attack the Chimei Road and Huanghsing Road area from Hsiangying Road, the spokesman declared, had been frustrated.

Japanese warships which unsuccessfully attempted to land troops at Machiao, Tulin and Chinshenkang at Pootung have left for the lower section of the Whangpoo, the spokesman concluded.

No less than 30 Chinese civilians were killed on Tuesday when Japanese aircraft bombed the Nansiang Station on the Nanking-Shanghai Railway, it was learned here yesterday.

At 6.05 o'clock in the afternoon a squadron of several enemy planes were reconnoitring the Nanziang area before they dropped a number of bombs on the station. A part of the station buildings were damaged by the bombs, most of which hit the platform.

Chinese Flank Withdrawn

In accordance with prearranged plans, the right flank of the Chinese forces on the Lotien-Hsinchen line yesterday morning finished swinging northward with Lotien as the pivotal centre in order to cut off the salient at Hsinchen, according to a Chinese military spokesman at noon yesterday.

In spite of repeated Japanese attacks from the direction of Yuehpu which is now in Japanese hands, the Chinese withdrawal was effected without a hitch early yesterday morning, the spokesman added.

Fierce fighting was raging yesterday morning east of Lotien with the Japanese attackers apparently bent on pushing toward Kiating. Chinese units at Lotien were offering a most spirited and determined resistance.

Meanwhile Japanese troops at Peitang near Lotien who crossed the creek on Tuesday were forced to recross it yesterday morning and they were taking positions on the northern bank of the creek.

In the Civic Centre the Japanese were continuing their attempted advance along Kiangwan Road toward the village of Kiangwan where the Chinese are firmly entrenched, but they did not succeed. At noon fighting was still in progress east of Kiangwan Road, the spokesman said.

At the Eight Character Bridge and in the vicinity of the Tientungan railway depot north of the Japanese Landing Party barracks, there was considerable fighting yesterday morning but no change in positions had been reported.

The North Station sector was generally quiet yesterday morning and reports of the removal of Chinese machine-guns from there were discredited in Chinese circles.

Manœuvres Off Nantao Bund

Chinese soldiers manning machine-gun nests along the Nantao bund remained as vigilant as ever yesterday morning in face of several steam launches, laden with more than 100 Japanese blue-jackets, which shuttled back and forth in the Whangpoo as if looking for a place to land, the Chinese statement added.

The appearance of the blue-jackets about 11.30 o'clock yesterday morning was preceded by occasional shelling of Chinese positions across the river by a Japanese gunboat at the No. 12 buoy in mid-stream. The marines did not attempt any landing.

Earlier in the day, heavy gunfire was heard from the direction of Liuhong and occasional shelling was reported in the vicinity of the Japanese school on North Szechuen Road. The neighbourhood of the destroyed Chapei Waterworks on Paoshan Road also drew some shelling between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

S. AFRICA AND OLD GERMAN COLONIES

Mr. te Water Clarifies Attitude

Montreal, Sept. 14.

In elucidation of his statement made in an interview here earlier to-day regarding South Africa's attitude towards the return of Germany's former colonies, the Hon. Mr. C. T. te Water, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in London, said personally he believed that South Africa would be willing to take part in a conference to examine the German viewpoint regarding colonies and other issues. He would not go so far as to say, however, that South Africa would take part in a general agreement for the return of Germany's lost colonies.—Reuter.

KUOMINTANG OFFICIALS TO BUY BONDS

Nanking, Sept. 15.

Officials of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters have decided to subscribe $100,000 worth of Liberty Bonds. They have sent orders to various party organs in the country asking them to boost the sale of the bonds.—Central News.

NANCHANG GIRLS' SCHOOL FINDS NEW SITE

Nanchang, Sept. 15.

A new site has been chosen in Kuling for Baldwin Girls' School here, which was recently destroyed by Japanese aerial bombing. Other schools are also planning to move to the resort mountain.—Central News.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS IN PORT DRESSED

Foreign warships in harbour yesterday were dressed in honour of the birthday of the Crown Prince of Italy. The Japanese flagship Idzumo also flew the Italian flag at her mainmast but was not dressed.

LONDON AGENTS

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the *North-China Daily News* and the *North-China Herald* will be accepted by Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd., 6 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3. Street's have copies of the *North-China Herald* on sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd. will quote for advertising space and will accept advertising.

Sporting News

CHICAGOANS SET BACK IN THE LEAGUE LEAD CHASE

Leading Giants Meanwhile Share Honours with the Pittsburgh Pirates: Dodgers Do Well

New York, Sept. 14.

HOPES of the Chicago Cubs to resume the lead in the National League struck a temporary setback to-day when they dropped both ends of a double header to the Boston Bees.

Lanning hurled the winners to a 9-0 victory in the opener, holding the Cubs to a portion of but five hits. The nightcap went to the Bees by 4-2, despite two errors in the field.

The New York Giants, however, missed a golden opportunity to make a substantial gain on their pressing rivals by splitting honours in a double bill with the Pittsburgh Pirates, taking the first game by 12-2 and dropping the second by 6-2. Mel Ott and Hank Leiber homered for the Terrymen in the first game.

The Brooklyn Dodgers, who have been doing surprisingly well for themselves of late, took two games from the Cincinnati Reds, 4-2 and 11-2. Ernie Lombardi homered for the Rhinelanders in the first game but the effort failed to ward off defeat.

Homer Ends Game

The St. Louis Cardinals swept both games of a twin bill from the Philadelphia Phillies, 9-8 and 1-0. A home run by John Ogrodowski ended the first game after it had gone eleven innings. Chuck Klein replied for the Quakers. Lon Warneke hurled the Redbirds to victory in the nightcap, holding the Phils to 4 hits in a 5 inning game, called at that stage because of darkness.

Only three games were played in the American League, both league leaders registering triumphs. A home run by Lou Gehrig featured a 16-hit Yankee attack as the "Ruppert Rifles" bowled over the Cleveland Indians by 17-5.

Detroit took full advantage of Washington errors to run up an 11-6 victory over the Senators, while the St. Louis Browns had little difficulty in humbling the Philadelphia Athletics, 11-4 in spite of a home run by Cherokee Bob Johnson.

Scores:—

National League

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	2	10	1
New York	12	12	0
Pittsburgh	6	10	0
New York	2	8	1
Cincinnati	2	6	3
Brooklyn	4	4	0
Cincinnati	2	6	2
Brooklyn	11	13	2
Chicago	0	5	2
Boston	9	14	0
Chicago	2	7	0
Boston	4	8	2
St. Louis	9	17	4
11 innings			
Philadelphia	8	14	3
St. Louis	1	4	0
(Game called 5th inning owing to darkness).			
Philadelphia	0	5	0

American League

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	6	11	4
Detroit	11	13	0
Philadelphia	4	10	3
St. Louis	11	16	0
New York	17	16	2
Cleveland	5	10	3

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	79	53	.598
Chicago	79	56	.585
St. Louis	72	62	.537
Pittsburgh	71	64	.526
Boston	68	66	.507
Brooklyn	60	73	.451
Philadelphia	55	79	.410
Cincinnati	51	80	.389

American League

New York	91	43	.679
Detroit	80	52	.606
Chicago	76	59	.563
Boston	71	59	.546
Cleveland	70	62	.530
Washington	63	69	.477
Philadelphia	41	89	.319
St. Louis	39	93	.295

—Reuter.

Sopwith's High Tribute to Ranger

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 15.

Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith expressed satisfaction with the performances of Endeavour II on his return to-day from America, where he made another unsuccessful bid for the America's Cup.

The yacht, he declared, never sailed better, but she met a boat designed one year later and capable of higher speed.

Mr. Sopwith paid a tribute to the American yacht Ranger, which he termed a remarkable boat such as could be produced possibly once in a lifetime.—Reuter.

YORKSHIRE TROUNCE MIDDLESEX

Prove Themselves Worthy County Champions

FOLLOW ON FORCED UPON THE LOSERS

London, Sept. 14.

Proving themselves worthy winners of the County Championship, Yorkshire to-day inflicted an overwhelming defeat on the runners-up, Middlesex, in their special challenge match.

The champions triumphed by an innings and 115 runs after forcing their opponents to follow on.

Verity's 200 Wickets

Verity seized the opportunity to bring his bag of wickets for the season to over the 200 mark. His eight wickets for only 43 in Middlesex's second knock enabled him to do so.

Hutton and Mitchell starred with the bat, scoring 121 and 86 respectively.

In another match, a two-day affair, the New Zealanders beat the Gentlemen of Ireland by an innings and 52 runs. Details:—

AT THE OVAL—Yorkshire beat Middlesex by an innings and 115. Yorkshire 401 (Hutton 121, Mitchell 86). Middlesex 185 and, following on, 101 (Verity eight for 43).

NEW ZEALANDERS beat Gentlemen of Ireland by an innings and 52. New Zealand 286. Gentlemen of Ireland 160 and, following on, 74 (Weir five for 27, Gallichan five for 26).—Reuter.

MARATHON SWIM IN THE BLACK SEA

Moscow, Sept. 14.

A marathon swim participated in by six swimmers, two women for a distance of 20 kilometres, and four men for a distance of 30 kilometres, was held to-day at Sochi, Black Sea.

The winner among the women was a student of the Moscow Medical Institute, Yevguenya Vtorova, with a time of 7 hr. 18 min., and among the men by Vladimir Kuznetsov, who covered 30 kilometres in 11 hr. 13 min. 30.9 sec.—Tass.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS

London, Sept. 14.

The following are the results of Association Football League matches played to-day:—

ENGLISH LEAGUE

3rd Division (South)

Bristol Rovers 2, Boscombe 1

3rd Division (North)

Southport 2, York City 3

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Clyde 3, Dundee 2

Queen's Park 1, Ayr United 1

—Reuter.

HAMMOND HEADS BATTING AVERAGES AGAIN

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Sept. 15.

W. R. Hammond, the Gloucester and England all-rounder, heads the batting averages for the fourth time in five seasons. His total of runs for the season is 3,252, giving him the splendid average of 65.04. His figures last year were, respectively, 2,107 and 56.94.

Verity, the Yorkshire and England slow spin bowler, tops the bowling averages with 202 wickets, or an average of 15.68.

Austin Matthews, the 32-year-old Glamorgan professional, whose selection for the third and final Test against New Zealand caused surprise mingled with a certain amount of protest, actually heads the bowlers with an average of 14.46. He, however, took only 47 wickets.

Matthews is a fast-medium bowler, and just previous to his Test selection took 22 wickets in three matches. He dismissed Bradman twice in one match in 1934.—Reuter.

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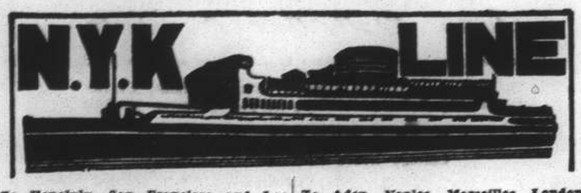

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NAGASAKI MARU ..... Sept. 23
SHANGHAI MARU ..... Sept. 27

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To Hongkong

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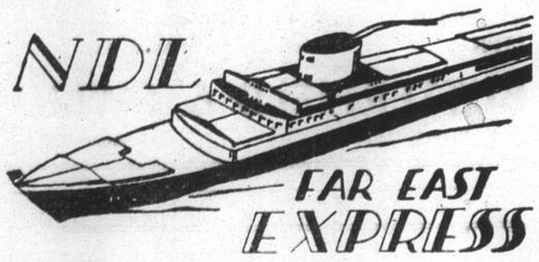

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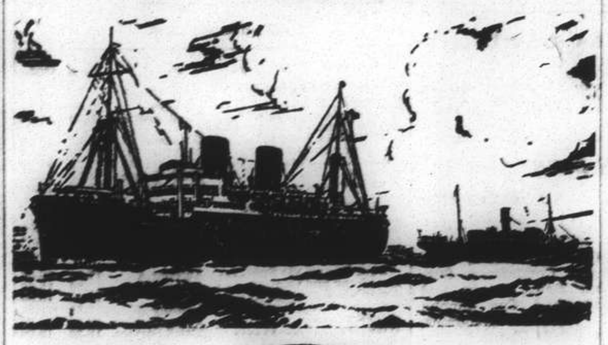

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ss. Chenonceux	Sept. 22	Sept. 24
ss. Shanghai Maru	Sept. 26	Sept. 28
To be announced		
"		

Steamer	Leave Kobe	Arrive U.S.
ss. Pres. Coolidge	Sept. 23	Oct. 6
ss. Pres. Jackson	Sept. 30	Oct. 13
"	"	"
ss. Pres. Wilson	Oct. 11	Oct. 26
ss. Pres. Jefferson	Oct. 14	Oct. 27

HONGKONG

Steamer	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Hongkong
ss. D'Artagnan	Sept. 17	Sept. 19
ss. Antenor	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
To be announced		
"		

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Arrive U.S.
ss. Pres. Jackson	Sept. 25	Oct. 12
ss. Pres. Garfield	Sept. 26	via Suez
ss. Pres. Wilson	Oct. 6	Oct. 26
ss. Pres. Jefferson	Oct. 9	Oct. 27

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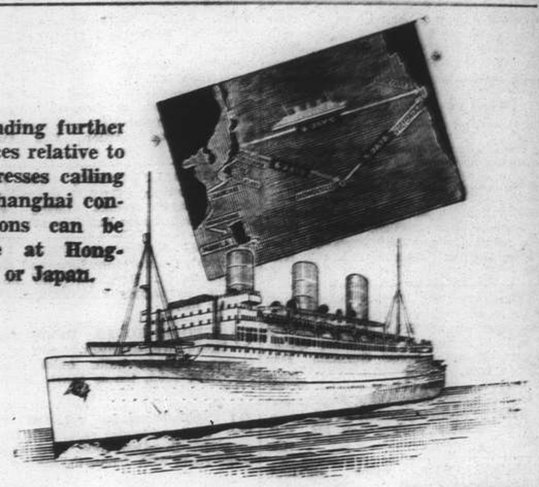

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Steamer	H'kong Leave	N'saki Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama Leave	H'lulu Leave	Victoria & Vancouver Arrive
Empress of Russia	Sept. 17	Sept. 21	Sept. 23	Sept. 25	—	Oct. 4
Empress of Japan	Oct. 1	--	Oct. 6	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Oct. 19

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	Leave Kobe	Leave Nagasaki	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila
Empress of Japan	Sept. 19	—	Sept. 24	Sept. 26
Empress of Asia	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 7	Oct. 9
Empress of Canada	Oct. 17	—	Oct. 22	Oct. 24

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YOUNG German, speaking English and French, desires position as salesman, or any suitable work. Box 914, N.C. D.N. -1925

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, knowledge French language. Seeks temporary/permanent position. Address Box 892, N.C.D.N. -1934

BOOKKEEPER/office assistant, efficient worker, seeks position. Accounting, secretarial and stenographic ability. Please address Box 920. N.C.D.N. 1935

CHINESE with many years' experience in selling and advertising. desires agency work of any kind, local or outport. Address Box 922, N.C.D.N. -1937

FIRMS requiring foreign labour during the present crisis may obtain their requirements by telephoning to 18833, or call on Read Cooper & Company, 650 Szechuen Road. We have the following men available: Motor car drivers, engineers, mechanics, electricians, Marine officers, ordinary labourers. 9638

YOUNG educated Russian lady, seeks position as housekeeper, Shanghai or anywhere, speaks English, French. Italian. Address Box 894, N.C.D.N. -1975

YOUNG lady, steno-typist and office assistant, speaks Chinese. Moderate salary. Address Box 908, N.C.D.N. -1910

YOUNG girl stenotypist, perfect French and English, fair knowledge of German and Italian, seeks position. Address Box 886, N.C.D.N. -1951

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FRENCH lady holding diploma, gives French lessons, twice a week, twenty dollars monthly. Box 854, N.C. D.N. -1744

GREGG School of Business, Shanghai's Premier Academy. 55 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road. Classes and Private lessons start immediately. Dictation with first lesson. Good positions waiting. 9564

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TWO steel twin beds, second-hand, good condition. Must be cheap. Price to Box 912, N.C.D.N. -1921

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RADIOS promptly repaired. Telephone 13750. Ask for Mr. Stewart. American Radio Equipment Company. Our method saves you 50%. 9695

RADIOS repaired by foreign engineers. Guaranteed six months. Radio Service Co. 1249 Bubbling Well. Telephone 34068. -1898

FOR skilled workmanship call 52392 American Radio Repair, 1549 Bubbling Well Road. 9416

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FOR SALE, drawing room furniture, also various kitchen utensils, crockery etc. Any reasonable offer accepted. Address Box 918, N.C.D.N. 9738

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THE VILLAS, 969 Avenue Foch, convenient 9/1 bus, desirable accommodation. Telephone Mrs. Fisher 75433. -1849

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TO LET, from October 1, for three months or more, modern residence, semi-detached, in desirable section French Concession, fully furnished, electric refrigerator. garage, garden, servants, three bed-rooms, two baths, large verandah complete with screen. Rent includes tax, hot and cold water and central heating. Address Box 925, N.C.D.N. or telephone 70942, after 7 p.m. 9744

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WANTED to rent by reliable firm, offices, possibly with show-room, from 2,500 to 5,000 sq. ft. with or without godown attached, per November 1 or December 1, preferably Bubbling Well Road, or in representatives street west of Szechuen Road. Address Box 916, N.C.D.N. 9739

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PRIVATE and class lessons in Ballroom Dancing given by experienced lady teacher. 54 Denis Apartments, 778 Bubbling Well. -1595

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SHUNTIEN Sept. 17. TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—From French Bund on Friday, 17th at noon. For freight and passage apply to Butterfield & Swire. Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 17-9

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Note:—Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is requested in order to make connection with the below mentioned closing times.

Date and Destination	*Per*	*Reg.*	*Ord.*
THURSDAY, Sept. 16.			
Ningpo	Underta	9.00	9.30
River Ports	Truck Service	9.30	10.00
Manila Aust. N.Z. S.S. (Y) India Suez Europe	D'Artagnan	15.00	16.00
Hongkong and Canton	D'Artagnan	15.30	16.00
Japan Korea Formosa	Nagasaki M.	17.30	18.00
Foochow	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
Wenchow	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
FRIDAY, Sept. 17.			
T'tao Wei'wei Chefoo T'tsin	Shuntien	8.30	9.00
River Ports	Truck Service	9.30	10.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking X	10.00	10.30
Manila Aust. N.Z. S.S. India Suez Europe via Suez	Antenor A	17.00	18.00
Hongkong and Canton	Antenor	17.30	18.00
Amoy via Hongkong	Antenor	17.30	18.00
Tsingtao Chefoo Tientsin	Leesang X	17.30	18.00
Foochow	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
Wenchow	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
SATURDAY, Sept. 18.			
Canton and Hongkong	Suiyang	8.30	9.00
Ningpo	Underta X	9.00	9.30
River Ports	Truck Service	9.30	10.00
Japan Korea Formosa	Shanghai M.	17.30	18.00
Canada U.S.A. Europe via Pacific	Shanghai M.	16.30	18.00
Foochow	Truck Service	18.30	19.00
Wenchow	Truck Service	18.30	19.00

REMARKS:—For Europe: Via Suez and via Pacific per available steamer.
Next air mails will be closed as follows:—
China-Hanoi-Marseilles Air Mail Service per available steamer to Hongkong for transmission via Canton.
Imperial Airways and Qantas Airways Services (Hongkong-Penang-London and Hongkong-Penang-Singapore-Australia) per available steamer to Hongkong.
Hongkong-San Francisco Air Mail Service per available steamer to Hongkong.
Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Bandoeng-Amsterdam) per available steamer to Singapore.
Regular train mail services:—
Light mails for or via N.S.R., T.P.R., Lunghai Kiaotsi and Pinghan Lines close at 10.00 daily.
Light mails for or via ports along S.H.N.R. for the time being close daily at 19.00 by truck to Kashing for further transmission by train.
A Parcel mail for S. S., Gt. Britain and other countries closes at 16.00 on 17th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Y Superscribed correspondence.

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Weather, Time and Tide

Thursday, Sept. 16, 1937 (12th day of 8th moon)	SICCAWEI Sept. 14 16.00	Sept. 14 21.00	Sept. 15 4.00	Sept. 15 9.00	GUTZLAFF Sept. 15 9.00	Sept. 15 14.00
Barometer inches	29.85	29.91	29.89	29.95	—	—
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.04	+0.01	+0.07	+0.06	—	—
at 32 F. (,, ,, 12 hrs.)	+0.03	+0.02	+0.04	+0.04	—	—
Wind (direction)	NNW	NNW	NW	NE	—	—
,, (miles per hour)	8.1	5.0	7.4	1.9	—	—
Temperature (Fahr.)	74.°1	70.°9	68.°7	70.°9	—	—
Humidity	93	98	100	99	—	—
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	9	1	10	10	—	—
Rainfall inches	0.00	—	—	0.26	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report September 14	Mean 1937	24 hours variation	Previous average same period (64 years)
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.87	—0.05	29.93
Temp. Min. 69.°3 Max. 80.°8	75.°0	—2.°0	73.°0
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	26.22	1.01	36.36

Date	16/9	17/9	18/9	19/9	20/9	21/9	22/9	23/9	24/9
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.37	5.38	5.39	5.40	5.41	5.41	5.41	5.42	5.43
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.00	17.58	17.57	17.56	17.55	17.53	17.51	17.50	17.49
Moon rises at Shanghai	15.18	15.56	16.31	17.06	17.42	18.20	19.01	19.47	20.39
Moon sets at Shanghai	1.31	2.49	3.29	4.30	5.32	6.36	7.42	8.50	9.57
Flood makes Shanghai	19.26	20.30	21.15	21.50	22.21	22.45	23.14	23.47	12.13
Ebb makes Shanghai	13.22	14.07	14.45	15.15	15.49	16.22	16.54	17.30	18.08
H.W. at Woosung Bar	8.54	10.01	10.50	11.28	00.01	0.34	13.08	13.43	14.22

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